34 1952

FOR PRESIDENT

Who Is Your Choice?

★ ★

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Democrat	Republican
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☐ KEFAUVER	☐ EISENHOWER
☐ STEVENSON	☐ WARREN
☐ RUSSELL	☐ STASSEN
☐ BARKLEY	☐ MacARTHUR
☐ FARLEY	☐ DIRKSEN
☐ FDR Jr.	☐ DRISCOLL
☐ _____	☐ _____
☐ Courier _____	☐ _____

Pittsburgh ★ Pa.

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PRESIDENTIAL POLL EDITOR,
The Courier,
P. O. Box 1828,
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

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SENATORIAL DISTRICTS REVISED IN ARKANSAS; ALL MUST FILE AGAIN

Changes Made Necessary By Population Shifts Shown In Recent Census

COURT'S DECISION FINAL

Action Voids That Of State Board — 54,557 Arrived At As Ideal Number To Be Represented By One Senator

(Map on Section Page)

By KEN JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock, Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 25. — The Arkansas Supreme Court Monday drastically revised the state's senatorial districts by reducing the overall number of districts from 33 to 28 and ordering that most East Arkansas counties be divided into new political subdivisions.

The number of senators—35—is set by the state constitution and remains unchanged.

Changes included the creation of a three-senator East Arkansas District by the lumping together of Craighead, Mississippi and Poinsett counties to form the new 24th District. Those counties are now represented as separate districts by Senators Berl Smith of Jonesboro, Lee Bearden of Leachville and Walter Killough of Wynne, for Poinsett and Cross.

Monday's action was the first sweeping revision of senatorial districts in Arkansas since 1901. The decision will require all senators who have already filed for office to do so again, and undoubtedly will throw a new light on contests coming up this Summer throughout the state.

No Dissent To Opinion

The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Griffin Smith and from which there was no dissent, left 10 of the present districts unchanged, except in district numbers assigned. Only two districts in East Arkansas were so affected.

Ashley and Chicot counties, now comprising District 27, were changed in number to District 22, and Clay and Greene, now District 28, to be the new 23rd District.

Monroe, Lee, Arkansas and Phillips counties were thrown together to form the 26th District with two senators; Cross, Crittenden and St. Francis to form the 25th with two senators; White, Woodruff, Lonoke and Prairie the 19th, also with two senators.

Izard, Independence and Jackson Counties now make up the 18th, and Fulton, Randolph, Sharp and Lawrence Counties the 17th, with both new districts having one senator each.

Some of the above counties have heretofore individually represented a separate district, or else were tied to different counties in forming the senatorial divisions. Under the new setup, only two districts will have three senators—the new 24th plus heavily-populated Pulaski County, which makes up the new 15th District alone.

Decision Is Final

The court's decision is final, since the fact that no Federal question was involved rules out the possibility of any appeal to the United States Supreme Court, said a court spokesman.

The decision came about as the result of the 1950 Census, in which it was shown that the state's present population was 1,909,511, and that significant "shifts" in population had occurred since 1940—chiefly from rural to urban centers.

The decision also voided a previous action of the three-man State Board of Apportionment which last Dec. 4 revised the districts on order from the Supreme Court that Pulaski County—which gained heavily in population during the last decade—should be given three senators instead of its present two.

The board in that action gave Pulaski three senators, and reduced the districts from 34 to 33 by making revisions only in several district sin Southwest Arkansas. An appeal followed, filed by Jess Pickens of Sevier County, with the result that the board stuck to its Dec. 4 action, thereby throwing the question into the Supreme Court.

The board is made up of Governor McMath, Secretary of State C. G. Hall and Atty. Gen. Ike Murry. The Dec. 4 plan adopted had been pushed by the Governor and opposed by Mr. Murry. Mr. Hall had voted for it because he said he felt the question should be settled as soon as possible.

Yield To Necessity

The court also issued its opinion with the view that the redistricting should be decided at this time in order to allow senatorial candidates all the time possible in filing before the April 30 closing deadline of the state Democratic ticket.

"But," added the opinion, "it is not inappropriate to say that not one of the justices is entirely satisfied with all district arrangements, however, it is imperative that the matter be disposed of now, hence individual preferences must yield to necessity."

Chief Justice Smith in his majority opinion alluded to Amendment 23 of the Constitution as requiring that the state must have 35 senators and that redistricting must be accomplished with the view that "districts be composed of contiguous counties."

The Board of Apportionment had taken the view that population factors should not overrule the present district setups. The court, however, adopted the general attitude that population changes had been so drastic that changes in the senatorial representation must be made.

Chief Justice Smith pointed particularly to Mississippi, Jefferson, Garland and other counties in justifying the changes made. He pointed out that a population of 54,557—arrived at by dividing the state's total population by the 35 senators allowed—would represent the "ideal district" so far as population was concerned.

Population Goes Up

The 1950 Census figures showed, however, that Mississippi County had increased to a population of more than 82,000, yet had only one senator—the present incumbent being Mr. Bearden. Likewise, added the court, Jefferson County has grown to more than 76,000, which with one senator (Lawrence Blackwell of Pine Bluff) also was an under-representation.

The court, therefore, ordered that Craighead and Poinsett should be joined with Mississippi County into the new 24th District in order to produce a more equitable population representation. The same principle was applied in linking Lincoln County to Jefferson County.

The new 26th District, including Monroe, Lee, Arkansas and Phillips Counties, means that three present senators are lumped together into one district. Senator Grover Carnes of Stuttgart has been representing Arkansas and Monroe, Senator James Baker of Helena representing Phillips County alone, and Senator R. D. Smith of Marianna, St. Francis and Lee Counties. Senator Smith has served notice already, however, he will not seek re-election.

Crittenden County, now joined with St. Francis and Cross Counties into the 25th District, is currently served by Senator Lamar Rodgers of West Memphis.

The court's opinion pointed out that the new plan was adopted with an effort made to keep representation as closely as possible to one senator for the average 54,557 population figure. But discrepancies could not be avoided.

Not All Exact

For instance, under the new setup, Drew and Desha Counties—with a population of 43,114, will be "over-represented" by only one senator by a percentage of 20.97 per cent over the 54,557 "desired" figure. Jefferson and Lincoln County, with two senators, will be over-represented by 14.63 per cent.

But at the same time, even with three senators, Pulaski County on the above basis still will be "under-represented" by 20.17 per cent, said the court.

Atty. Gen. Murry, asked if senators who have filed will have to file their corrupt practices and party loyalty pledges again with Secretary of State Hall, said he thought it "obvious" that they will. Mr. Hall was out of town Monday. He has already stated, however, that all 35 senators will have to seek office this year. Ordinarily 17 seek office one election year, and 18 the next.

A total of 14 senatorial candidates as of Monday afternoon had filed for this Summer's primaries, and must now refile.

They include Harry B. Colay of Magnolia, Dr. Charles D. Tibbels of Black Rock, Dewitt Poe of McGehee, W. J. Hurst of Rector, Doug Bradley of Jonesboro, Lee Bearden of Leachville, John S. Mosby of Lepanto, Lamar L. Rodgers of West Memphis, Fletcher Long of Forrest City, and others.

Details of Districts

A detailed list of the new districts having one senator and showing the counties included in each district follows:

District 1, Benton and Carroll Counties; District 2, Washington and Madison; District 3, Crawford, Franklin and Johnson; District 4, Sebastian; District 5, Logan, Scott, Yell and Montgomery; District 6, Polk, Howard, Sevier and Little River; District 7, Pike, Hempstead and Nevada; District 8, Miller and Lafayette; District 9, Boone, Marion, Baxter, Newton and Searcy; District 10, Pope, Conway and Perry; District 12, Ouachita and Columbia; District 13, Union; District 14, Stone, Van Buren, Cleburne and Faulkner; District 16, Grant, Dallas, Cleveland, Calhoun and Bradley; District 17, Fulton, Randolph, Sharp and Lawrence; District 18, Izard, Independence and Jackson; District 21, Drew and Desha; District 22, Ashley and Chicot; District 23, Clay and Greene.

Two-Senator Districts:

District 11, Garland, Saline, Hot Spring and Clark counties; District 19, White, Woodruff, Lonoke and Prairie; District 20, Jefferson and Lincoln; District 25, Cross, Crittenden and St. Francis, and District 26, Monroe, Lee, Arkansas and Phillips.

Three-Senator Districts:

District 15, Pulaski County, and District 24, Craighead, Mississippi and Poinsett counties.

Court proceedings follow:

Chief Justice Griffin Smith,

Jess Pickens, et al vs. the Board of Apportionment; original action, reapportionment effectuated. The clerk of the court is directed to file with the secretary of state a certified copy of the opinion.

By Justice J. S. Holt:

Mrs. Jodie Smiley vs. G. C. Thomas, et al; appeal Miller Chancery Court; affirmed.

By Justice Ed F. McFaddin:

Fay Hewitt vs Pauline Hewitt Morgan; appeal Pike Chancery Court; affirmed in part and reversed in part.

By Justice Minor W. Millwee:

A. G. Deal vs. Alice Deal; appeal Ashley Chancery Court; affirmed. Justice Ward, dissents.

By Justice George Rose Smith:

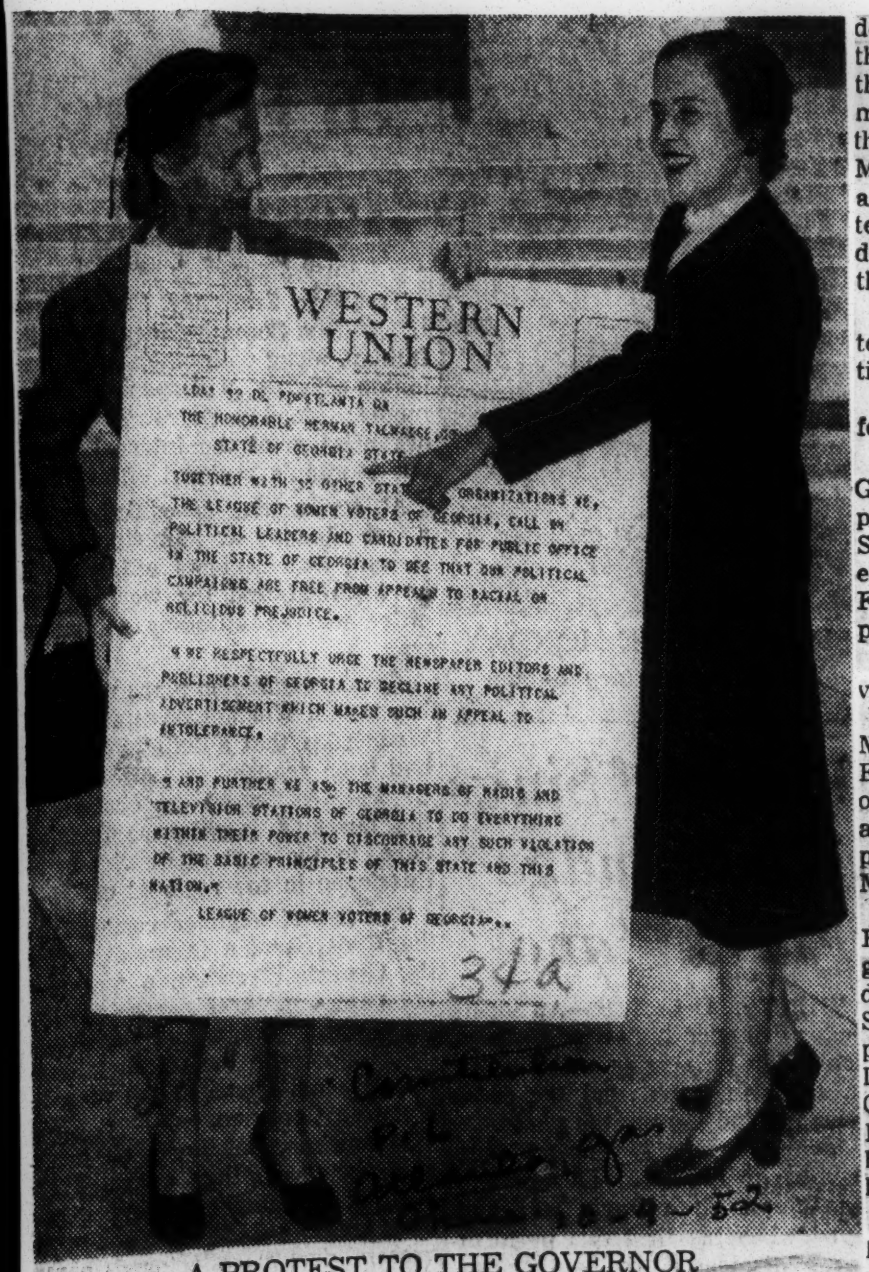
W. O. Irby, et ux. vs. Emil Drusch; appeal Clay Chancery Court, Eastern District; affirmed in part and reversed in part.

By Justice Paul Ward:

Mrs. Eunice Davis, et al vs. James O. Self; appeal St. Francis Circuit Court; reversed. Justice McFaddin, dissents.

By Justice Sam Robinson:

Lester Smart, et al vs. R. H. Crow, et al; appeal Columbia Chancery Court, First Division; affirmed.


WESTERN
UNION
THE HONORABLE HERMAN TALMADGE
STATE OF GEORGIA STATE
TOGETHER WITH 32 OTHER STATE ORGANIZATIONS WE,
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA, CALL ON
POLITICAL LEADERS AND CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE
IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA TO SEE THAT OUR POLITICAL
CAMPAIGNS ARE FREE FROM APPEALS TO RACIAL OR
RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE.
WE RESPECTFULLY URGE THE NEWSPAPER EDITORS AND
PUBLISHERS OF GEORGIA TO DECLINE ANY POLITICAL
ADVERTISEMENT WHICH MAKES SUCH AN APPEAL TO
INTOLERANCE.
AND FURTHER WE ASK THE MANAGERS OF RADIO AND
TELEVISION STATIONS OF GEORGIA TO DO EVERYTHING
WITHIN THEIR POWER TO DISCOURAGE ANY SUCH VIOLATION
OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THIS STATE AND THIS
NATION.
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA
34a

A PROTEST TO THE GOVERNOR

Mrs. Henry Toombs and Mrs. Edward Vinson Deliver Message

'No Prejudice' Appeal Given To Talmadge

Thirty-one Georgia religious, civic, educational and veterans organizations Wednesday called on political leaders and candidates for public office in this state to see that political campaigns are free from appeals to racial or religious prejudice.

This appeal was carried personally to Governor Talmadge's office by two representatives of the Georgia League of Women Voters. Talmadge was out of his office delivering speeches attacking the Negro "bloc vote."

Leaders of the appeal referred specifically to a racial pamphlet which they claimed was being distributed by supporters of the unit amendment.

The organizations likewise urged newspapers to refuse any political advertisement which makes an appeal to intolerance. They further asked radio and television stations in Georgia to discourage "any such violation of the basic principles of this state and this nation."

Mrs. Henry Toombs and Mrs. Edward Vinson, who delivered the message to the governor's office, declared they were "ashamed of the pamphlet being distributed in the unit campaign." They left the message with Miss Alta Peterson, the governor's secretary. However, Miss Peterson declined to receive a huge placard reproduction of a telegram. She said telegrams were delivered by Western Union "and this is a sign, not a telegram."

The secretary said she would tell the governor that the organizations desire a reply to its appeal.

The appeal was signed by the following:

For League of Women Voters of Georgia by Mrs. William C. Pauley, president; American Association of Social Workers, Mrs. Mary Athearn, president; Christian Women's Fellowship, Mrs. John Brodmann, president.

Disabled American Veterans, Culver Kidd, state commander; Disbled American Veterans Auxiliary, Mrs. Sara Teets, state commander; Episcopal Laymen of the Diocese of Atlanta, C. L. Daughtry; Woman's Auxiliary Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Atlanta, Mrs. Lester Quattlebaum, president; Woman's Auxiliary Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Georgia, Mrs. Lottie Crowther, president; Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, Mrs. Walter Paschall, president; Georgia Active Voters, Dr. Hal M. Davison, president; Georgia Association B'Nai B'rith Lodges, Myer Sigal; president; B'nai B'rith Women, Mrs. Joseph Pintchuck, deputy.

Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, Miss Mary E. Wright, president; Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. H. M. Kandel, president; Georgia Education Association, Frank M. Hughes, president; Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce, Charles Robbins Jr., president; Jewish War Veterans, Meyer J. Rhode, state commander; Medical Association of Georgia, Dr. C. F. Holton, president; Woman's Auxiliary to the Medical Association of Georgia, Mrs. Ralph Fowler, president; National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta Section, Mrs. Ludo Van Stavoren Jr., president; National Council of Jewish Women, Savannah section, Mrs. Raymond Kuhr, president; National Council of Jewish Women, West Point section, Mrs. Siegmund Spier, president.

Optimist International, 21st District, John M. Whaley, governor; Pilot Club International, District 1, Miss Elizabeth Greene, governor; Savannah-Atlanta Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Mrs. George J. Gunning, president; United Church Women of Georgia, Mrs. A. A. Hardy, president; United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. C. Robert Walker, president; Veterans of Foreign Wars, Asa D. Kelley Jr., state commander; Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, president; Woman's Society of Christian Service, North Georgia Conference, Mrs. Stewart Colley, president, and Women's Society of Christian Service, South Georgia Conference, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, president.

Negro Candidates Run For First Time In South

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (ANP) — Three Negroes last week became the first members of their race to run for office in South Carolina. They were among 22 candidates seeking 10 seats in the state house of representatives. All three lost.

The history making candidates were:

J. Arthur Brown, 37, a native of Charleston, graduate of South Carolina State College; in the real estate business, and a member of the Charleston Business League, Masons, Shriners, Omega Psi Phi fraternity. He is married to Meade Myers, and the couple has three daughters.

Herbert U. Fielding, 29, a funeral director, and graduate of Lincoln academy in North Carolina, West Virginia State College, and the Renouard College of Embalming and a member of the Charleston Business League and Omega Psi Phi fraternity. He is married to Thelma E. Stent, and they have one son.

The Rev. Frank R. Veal, 38, pastor Emmanuel AME Church, and a graduate of Howard university, Allen university and Boston university. He is married to Maude Thomas, grand daughter of the founder of Cannon Street hospital.

Brown received 3,430 votes; Fielding, 3,405, and Rev. Veal, 3,139. They received the fewest votes of all candidates although an estimated 6,000 Negroes went to the polls. Lowest score among the winners was Y. W. Scarbarough with 7,777 votes.

Apparently the colored voters did not support the Negro candidates. Not even in all Negro sections did they rally to the support of Rev. Veal, Fielding and Brown.

THE REV. MARK T. BANKS, longtime resident of Beaumont, has announced his candidacy for Congress from the Second District of Texas in the July 26 Democratic primary. In a strong statement issued this week, Rev. Mr. Banks said he favored President Truman's program in entirety. He charges that veterans are not getting a fair deal in the building of homes.

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12-Man Committee to make Six Months' Study
To Improve Teaching of Political Science

Sparkman, Caldwell to take part in study by education group

Alabama Sen. John Sparkman and John T. Caldwell, former president of Alabama College, were named to a 12-man committee Saturday to make a six-months' study of what the South can do to improve teaching of political science and public administration in her colleges.

The study is sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board, the Southern Political Science Assn., and the Regional Public Administration group.

Dr. Lee S. Greene, chief of the University of Tennessee political science department, was named chairman. The group will hold its first meetings June 20-21 in Atlanta.

Others named to the committee are Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor, Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock; Gordon Clapp, chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority; Colgate W. Darden, Jr., president of the University of Virginia; Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University; Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the Duke University political science department; Emmette S. Redford of the University of Texas department of government; and Clyde Reeves, commissioner of the Kentucky department of revenue.

'Alabama And Harlem Join Forces'

TWO letters in the *Grandma* column yesterday are typical of many thousands of Alabamians in this campaign year. They tell a lot about the controlling forces in Alabama politics.

The first was a reasonable and judicious letter from E. F. Wideman, of Wetumpka. He wrote:

> The "Adlaikes" are like myself, one day they think they will vote for and follow Adlai; the next day they think they will vote for and follow Ike . . . It's hard to decide.

The Advertiser would certainly agree that the choice between Adlai and Ike is not perfect. It is not a choice between day and night, black or white absolute good and evil. Only a child or a yaller dog Democrat (or Republican) would argue that.

We are mightily in favor of expelling the Democrats from Washington in order that they may sober, delouse and rededicate themselves. They are not themselves these days, nor can they be until their arrogance, greed and dishonesty has been rebuked. They will reform and again become fit for the trust.

But let us concede just for argument that the scales are evenly balanced between Adlai and Ike. It seems to us that even so, a man like Mr. Wideman could decide that he would serve his state by voting for Ike. For a vote for Ike is more than a choice for President—it is also an expression of southern independence—a breaking away from a party label prejudice that isn't worthy of a Polynesian.

★

IN THE rest of the United States, citizens make choices between men, not party labels. Everybody knows that a permanent two-party system has made this country what it is politically and that it's needed in Alabama.

Why should Alabamians be eccentrics in hock to a mere party label? Why should Alabama perpetuate its abnormal one-party system?

Voting for Ike, in addition to everything else, is bringing competition to Alabama politics. Voting for Ike is voting to insure that the Democratic nominee in 1956 will not dare fail to speak in Alabama, as Ike did this year and as Adlai didn't.

It seems to us that this should tip the scales in Ike's favor in the case of undecided Alabama voters like Mr. Wideman.

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THE other letter is from the Mayor of Uniontown, J. H. Bradford. Mayor Bradford wrote:

> Born in 1877, I am a Democrat, have always been a Democrat and I always will be a Democrat . . . Right or wrong, I am a Democrat.

That is an almost incredible letter. Yet there are thousands like Mayor Bradford. This is the blind loyalty that probably is going to cause Adlai to carry Alabama—Adlai who spends his time in Harlem promising Harlem that he will straighten things up in Alabama by use of federal cops and the federal courts.

Letters like that of Mayor Bradford inform and assure Adlai that he can lambaste Alabama institutions in Harlem and draw only the rebuke of a Democratic majority in Alabama!

★

THIS would seem fantastic, except that you have the letter of Mayor Bradford for it. And you know that enough Alabamians are likewise the stooges of the Democratic Party to assure a Nov. 4 victory in Alabama.

You wonder why the Mayor of Uniontown and the thousands of citizens like him can't adjust themselves to the new realities of 1952 politics.

Essentially, we take it, the Mayor cannot forgive the GOP for the Civil War and Reconstruction. That made him a lifetime chattel of the Democrats.

It did not have that effect on the Negro. The Republican Party was the "party of *his* fathers." For it was the GOP that freed him from slavery. If any element ever owed eternal loyalty to the Republican Party, it was the Negro.

And for a long time, southern Negroes were Republicans, as loyal as the whites to the Democratic Party. Indeed, it was *for that reason*, following the Civil War, that the southern white man did not consider it respectable to vote Republican.

In time, the colored man decided he had fully paid the GOP for freeing him from slavery. In 1932, and particularly in 1936, the Negro forsook the "party of *his* fathers" and went over to the Democrats.

He did so because the Democrats offered him more of what he wanted. No blind party label prejudice held the Negro in chains. And the Negro is to be congratulated on his independence.

★

NOW the Democratic Party is the party of the Negro. It caters to him and he rewards it with his support. He has shown an independence the southern white man has not yet matched.

And, the Negro, being an independent who might switch back to cold-eyed choosing between the two parties, is pampered by the Democrats.

The southern white man, like Mayor Bradford, isn't pampered. He is, contrarily, misused and castigated.

★

THE Democratic President of the United States hasn't been to Alabama this year, but he has made several speeches in Harlem.

There, the Democratic President even mocked the southern accent in promising the Democrats of Harlem that the Democrats would gag southern senators and enact a federal cop FEPC to work on Alabama.

The Democratic President assured Harlem that it was the Republican Party that had so far blocked FEPC and that Eisenhower was against federal compulsion in the South.

But that doesn't drive Mayor Bradford out of the Democratic Party. He is going to vote—along with Harlem—for Mr. Truman's candidate, Adlai, who promises federal cops for the South.

Adlai several times has been "wildly cheered" in his speeches in Harlem. He hasn't, unlike Ike, even spoken in Alabama because he knows that there are enough Mayor Bradfords to keep the state Democratic.

Tuesday night on a national ABC network, Alabama's own John Sparkman told the nation he was proud of a full page ad in *The New York Times*, subscribed by Negroes. The ad affirmed their belief that, even though Sparkman was from Mayor Bradford's Alabama, they believed in him. Sparkman called them fine citizens and repeated his assurances that he stood on the Democratic platform calling for a gag in the mouth of Alabama senators.

Here in Alabama the Negro leader, Arthur Shores of Birmingham, has publicly called on all eligible Negroes to register so their vote can drown out the Eisenhower vote.

★

THUS it is that on Nov. 4, Mayor Bradford, Lawyer Shores, Sparkman, Adlai and Mr. Truman will all go to the polls and they will all vote together. For Mayor Bradford is "always" going to be a Democrat.

Mayor Bradford's fundamental reason for voting Democratic is the Civil War and Reconstruction. He was against the GOP Reconstruction after the Civil War, but he is voting for a Democratic Reconstruction in 1952.

Ike's reward for siding with Alabama on civil rights will be the loss of Alabama to Adlai . . . "Right or wrong, I am a Democrat."

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must appear on the letter ★ But the name will be withheld on request at the Editor's discretion ★ Write legibly on one side of the paper only ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless the Editor knows who wrote it.

Russell's Pressurized Endorsement Of Adlai

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Messrs. Wilbur Nolen Jr., and Joe Dawkins try to get help for Adlai by citing Sen. Richard Russell's endorsement of him in their letter appearing in the Grandma column [Oct. 28]. But those who have kept up with the senator's actions and statements since the Chicago convention will not be impressed.

In the first place, Russell's quite belated statement was obviously the result of high and heavy pressure. Lately he has been assailed by party label slaves in Georgia for his standoffish attitude.

In the second place, Sen. Russell told how he really feels back in September, before the pressure was turned on. He predicted Ike would poll a heavy vote in Georgia, and said this: "A lot of good, conservative Democrats thought Stevenson was a middle-of-the-roader. Now he is marching to the left and it appears he is being influenced strongly by the CIO-PAC and the ADA."

Surely it must be apparent to Messrs. Nolen and Dawkins that Stevenson is much farther to the left now than he was when Sen. Russell sounded off against him in mid-September.

To me, Russell's last statement means only that the hard-pressed Fair Dealers returned to him in desperation and finally dredged a little party label talk out of him.

Also, let Messrs. Nolen and Dawkins remember that Sen. Russel emphatically stated before Chicago that he was "the only Democratic candidate who could defeat Eisenhower." That statement now shows promise of standing up on Nov. 4. J. H. LISTON.

Birmingham.

Extinct Animal

Editor, The Advertiser:

Let us take a look at the parties of today. Who is electing the president? Who is running the government? And how long have they been doing so? We know that the Republicans are not, we know that the South is not. Therefore, we must know that it is the northern Democrats, or bureaucrats, the latter being the correct name for them. Now we must know that the attempt to pass the FEPC, social equality, which will eventually place the white and colored children in the same schools, will break down long peaceful relations we are having with our colored friends.

It seems to me that our lovable statesman, Sparkman, has sold us down the river for a mess of pottage. Seemingly, he has reversed on all his views, in order that he might have the honor of being vice president. Senator, it is hard to be forced to believe this of you. For twenty years, we have slowly, but surely, grown more and more to bureaucracy, or dictatorship, and it appears that, if there is not a change, we will be governed, completely and directly, from Washington. Our states' rights will be history.

I have never voted a Republican ticket in my life and I sincerely wish that we had a Democratic Party to vote for today, but we do not. I have not quit the Democratic Party, but it has quit me, because there is no such animal.

Goshen, Ala. WILEY A. CARTER.

Consider The Issues

Editor, The Advertiser:

It appears to me that to a very large extent the real issues involved are being evaded by many people who are promoting the Republican candidates, and therefore a vote for the Republican candidates will not necessarily mean a vote for the policies of the Republican Party.

Alabama and many other states would likely be better off if the two leading parties were more evenly balanced so that a state or national candidate would stand a chance of being elected on either ticket. However, this balance, to be beneficial, must be obtained honestly, by the weaker party adopting a program more in favor with the electors and by presenting issues plainly and honestly to the public. Voters who support Eisenhower are supporting the Republican Party and what it stands for. Why don't those who favor Republican Party policies come out plainly and say this, rather than hide behind the slogan, "I like Ike?"

Essentially, the program of the Republican Party is "Each man for himself, and the Devil take the hindmost." For the past 20 years, at least, the *majority* of the leaders of the Democratic Party have supported the policy that it is to the advantage of the country as a whole to actively seek a solution of our problems so that like in an individual family "even the least" would not needlessly be without food, clothing, shelter and other modern necessities in this land and age of abundance. Being human, they have made mistakes. However the Democratic Party — most of whom are Republicans at heart and who, to be strictly honest, should join the Republican Party. Partly because of this opposition, progress in accomplishing the Democratic Party objectives has been slowed down.

If an individual or a party is honest, they will present issues honestly and face them squarely. A party that would ride into power on the popularity of a military hero in order to avoid a clear-cut contest of public issues and on the pretense of electing "the man" rather than supporting the party whose candidate he is, is essentially dishonest and does not deserve the support of honest and loyal Americans.

Atmore. O. H. MASTIN.

Civil Wrongs

Editor, The Advertiser:

I am 83 years old. I have voted the straight Democratic ticket since I was 21—62 years. I represented my native county of Clarke in the legislature, was a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1901, and one time attorney general of Alabama—all as a Democrat.

But I cannot vote for Mr. Stevenson for president. He has told us he is for FEPC and the other civil *wrongs* proposed by President Truman and his associates. They propose to revise downward the rights of the states. These proposals are so foreign to Democratic doctrine I cannot endorse them. I shall vote for Gen. Eisenhower.

The civil wrongs bills would already have been passed had not some Republican senators come to the aid of our southern senators to retain the right of unlimited debate in the Senate. If we endorse the civil wrongs program these Republican senators may feel they cannot help us defend ourselves with a filibuster. MASSEY WILSON.

Oak Hill, Ala.

90% Objectionable

Editor, The Advertiser:

I say that we of Alabama and the South have not left the Democratic Party. The National Democratic Party has left us.

In President Truman's address over the radio to the Negroes in Harlem he said that the civil rights and FEPC measures adopted in the National Democratic platform were the strongest that have ever been written. He further stated that Adlai Stevenson would have these measures enacted into law. That Stevenson, by edict, did away with segregation in the Illinois militia, and later did away with segregation in the Illinois schools. This situation would be very objectionable to at least 90% of the people of Alabama, both white and colored. J. C. COLEMAN.

Eutaw, Ala.

Keep It Simple

Editor, The Advertiser:

I have been a reader of *The Advertiser* for more than 20 years and thoroughly enjoy reading your editorials. However, many of your editorials are above the average person's grasp on account of the big words that you use. I have to keep the dictionary handy.

Dothan, Ala. S. E. TRANUM.

How minor parties fared

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—(AP)—Here is the official vote for minor party candidates for president in the Nov. 4 election, with candidates in the order of their parties listed below, were:

Progressive, Vincent W. Hallinan, California, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, New York; Socialist, Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania, and Samuel H. Friedman, New York; Socialist Labor, Eric Hass, New York, and Stephen Emery, New York; Socialist workers, Farrell Dobbs, New York, and Myra Tanner Weiss, New York; Prohibition, Stuart Hamblen, California, and Dr. Enoch Arden Holtwick, Illinois; Christian Nationalist, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, New York, and Jack B. Tenney, California.

	Prog.	Soc.	S. Lab.	S. Wks.	Proh.	Ch. Nat.	Other
Alabama					1,814		
Arizona							
Arkansas			1		886	458	
California	24,106	206	273		15,653	3,504	3,249
Colorado	1,919	365	352			2,181	
Connecticut	1,466	2,244	535				5
Delaware	313	20	20		283		
Florida							
Georgia							1
Idaho	443						23
Illinois			9,363				448
Indiana	1,222		979		15,335		
Iowa	5,085	219	139		2,882		29
Kansas		530			6,038		
Kentucky	336		893		1,161		
Louisiana							
Maine	332	138	156			1	
Maryland	7,313						
Massachusetts	4,636		1,957		886		69
Michigan	3,922		1,495	655	10,331		
Minnesota	2,666		2,383	618	2,147		3
Mississippi							
Missouri	987	227	169		885	535	
Montana	723	159			548		
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire							
New Jersey	5,389	8,593	5,815	3,850	989		4,203
New Mexico	225		35		297	220	
New York	64,211	2,664	1,560	2,212			178
North Carolina							
North Dakota	344				302	1,075	
Ohio							
Oklahoma							
Oregon	3,665						
Pennsylvania	4,200	2,684	1,347	1,502	8,771		
Rhode Island	187		83				
South Carolina					1		9,801
South Dakota							
Tennessee	885				1,432	379	
Texas	294				1,983	1,563	
Utah							
Vermont	282	185					18
Virginia	311	504	1,160				
Washington	2,460	254	633	119		7,290	
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	2,174	1,157	770	1,350			
Wyoming		40	36		194		
Totals	140,296	20,189	30,154	10,306	72,818	17,206	18,027

Footnotes:

California's MacArthur vote comprised 3,326 Christian Nationalist and 178 Constitution Party votes.

Colorado's 2,181 for MacArthur were Constitution Party votes.

Missouri's 535 for MacArthur included 302 Christian Nationalist and 233 America First votes.

New Jersey's 4,203 "other" votes were for Poor Man's Party Candidate, Henry Krajewski.

New York's 64,211 votes for Hallinan are American Labor Party votes.

New York's 178 "other" votes were Republican Party ballots which were counted this time as a sort of third party since the state's Republicans asked their followers to back the independent Eisenhower electors—a separate slate—which polled 158,312 votes. For uniformity, the latter figure has been listed in the Republican column as it is the one counted toward Eisenhower's national popular total.

Texas' MacArthur vote of 1,563 includes 833 Christian Nationalist and 730 Constitution Party votes.

Both Parties Woo Negroes in North With Hard-Hitting Campaign Books

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—(UP)—Both Democrats and Republicans are wooing the Negro vote in some of the hardest-hitting literature ever featured in a national campaign.

Latest appeal to this vote, which may be decisive in several Northern States, came from the Democrats who issued a slick-paper picture book.

The book advised Negroes to "look at the facts" on such topics as jobs, housing, armed forces and civil rights. The pictures back up the arguments which purport to contrast "the GOP record with the Democratic record."

The Democratic document obviously is not intended for circulation in the South, where many party "regulars" are supporting the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket without too much enthusiasm.

Talmadge Attacked

The booklet brands Governor Herman E. Talmadge, of Georgia, as "Negro-hating." Talmadge has said that he will support Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee, and is a pledged Georgia elector.

It also accuses Democratic Governor James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, who is backing GOP Nominee Dwight D. Eisenhower, of having "fought Negro education all his life." The booklet pictures Byrnes with Eisenhower and says:

"Birds of a feather flock together . . . Negro, America wants no part of a crusade involving birds like Jimmy Byrnes."

The Republicans have been flooding heavily populated Negro areas of Northern cities with similar propaganda.

One of their booklets, signed by the Republican congressional campaign committee, is devoted largely to cartoons picturing Senator John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, as a foe of civil rights proposals.

"Simon Legree"

Sparkman is pictured with a "Simon Legree" hat, and also as laughing at a reproduced ballot which listed him as running for Senator in 1948 on a "white supremacy" ballot.

Another cartoon shows the Alabama Democrat keeping a lock on the "civil rights box" in the Senate.

"It makes no difference what Stevenson says—Sparkman is the one who will be in control of civil rights," the GOP caption reads.

The Democrats accuse Eisenhower of "38 years of supporting Army Jim Crow" and then "coming around to a 'me, too' position in support of the actual work President Truman and the Democratic party have already done."

The Democratic booklet takes no notice of the GOP attacks on Sparkman. It says: "Senator Sparkman helped draft the Democratic platform on civil rights. He has pledged himself to support that platform."

14 Negroes Here Invited To Ike's $1 Million Event

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Fourteen Atlanta Negroes are scheduled to attend the "simple and dignified" $1,000,000 inaugural of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of the United States.

W. J. Shaw, assistant secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, released yesterday the names of sixteen Georgians who will be on the official Georgia committee. One is from Savannah and another will represent Augusta.

Shaw and John Wesley Dobbs, vice chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, are on the "top priority" list of the Georgia committee along with Elbert Tuttle, chairman of the state committee, and W. R. Tucker, Republican National Committeeman.

Mr. Dobbs, a lifelong Republican, will take his wife. He and Shaw are entitled to first class tickets in the main reviewing stand and to the Inaugural Ball at the National Guard Armory where there will be dancing to three bands and entertainment.

Other Atlantans invited are C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World, the first major Negro paper to announce editorially for Eisenhower; J. H. Calhoun, prominent Georgia Republican, and E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Also A. W. Bryan, retired railway clerk; W. S. Holloman, insurance broker; N. D. Jones, real estate broker; the Rev. R. H. Milner, pastor of the Brown Avenue Baptist Church; Mrs. Cassandra Maxwell Birnie, attorney; Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, wife of the Methodist Bishop; the Rev. W. M. Jackson, pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church; the Rev. J. L. Mitchell, of the AME Zion Church and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, prominent clubwoman.

L. B. Toomer, Savannah banker, and Mrs. Beatrice Wallace, Augusta businesswoman, will also attend. Toomer has been mentioned prominently for the job of collector of customs at Savannah.

Shaw pointed out that there are four classes of tickets to the main stand for the inaugural parade. Although the entire sixteen will be in the main stand, Shaw and Dobbs will be two of the twelve Georgians receiving first-class tickets.

More than 500,000 persons are expected to attend the three-day affair. The actual inaugural ceremony January 20 on the Capitol steps will take up only about 30 minutes on the third day of the gala quadrennial celebration. The noon-hour ceremony will be simple.

Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States, will administer the oath of office to the new President who will respond with an inaugural address that many predict will be as important, in its way, as that of Franklin D. Roosevelt as the darkest hour of the depression.

Other attractions will include a concert, a variety show, reception and ball. Although Eisenhower is not expected to arrive in the capital until January 19, the new vice president, Richard Nixon, will attend virtually everything.

Other events scheduled are:

1. A concert of the National Symphony Orchestra, January 18, at Constitution Hall.

2. A reception, closed to the general public, at the Statler Hotel for governors, members of Congress, diplomats and party leaders.

3. An inaugural festival at Uline arena, featuring leading movie stars. George Murphy, a leading Republican in motion pictures, will direct this program.

Republican leaders predict more Negroes will attend this auguration than any within last twenty years.

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Stevenson Charts Dixie Swing In October as Ike Urges South To Safeguard Negro Rights

Vote Not Solid, General Tells Birmingham

By W. H. LAWRENCE
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3—General Eisenhower warned white Southerners today that they are in danger of losing their own rights unless they are willing to protect with all their efforts the rights of their neighbors "whatever the color of their skin."

Ending a highly successful two-day aerial tour of six cities in four Southern states where he addressed large enthusiastic crowds, the Republican presidential nominee dealt gingerly and briefly in his Tampa speech with the controversial civil rights issue.

CALLS ALL EQUAL

General Eisenhower said the promise of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal must be made a fact, but he did not go into specific details of how he would carry this out. There was no mention, for example, of the projected federal fair employment practices commission which, to Southerners, is like a red flag before a bull.

The Florida crowd listened in silence to the reference to the rights of Negroes, but it whooped and hollered, as did the crowds in Alabama and Arkansas, when he hammered away at charges of corruption in the Truman administration and promised a top-to-bottom cleanup of what he called the "mess" in Washington.

REBEL YELLS

The Rebel yell sounded loudly and repeatedly when the Republican nominee reiterated that he did not believe the people of the South were "the captives" of the Democratic Party, to whom they normally give their votes. And he challenged Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, the Democratic nominee, to come before the people of the South and explain his own program in detail, or "stand convicted of taking the people of the South for granted."

One of the purposes of Eisenhower's Southern junket frankly has been to force the Democratic nominee to campaign in areas that normally are safe for his party, and thus leave himself less time for active campaigning in states where the balance between Republicans and Democrats is closer.

The Southern journey demonstrated again that General Eisenhower's personal popularity isn't restricted by party lines, and it gave to the candidate new confidence in his own judgment and in his ability to make effective off-the-cuff speeches to large crowds. Campaign aides said they were overjoyed with results of the campaign that included stops in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Arkansas.

The general, continuing to hammer away on his theme of ineptitude in the Federal Government, said in Birmingham:

"We have seen spending that can only be described as crazy."

"They make up the deficit by printing money, making every dollar in your pocket cheaper," he charged.

He agreed heavy expenses were necessary in the present "troublous times" but declared:

"We don't have to have duplication, mismanagement. We don't have to have bungling and we don't have to have graft charged against our tax dollar."

LITTLE NEWS IN SPEECHES

Today, as yesterday, there was no important news in any of the speeches Eisenhower delivered. But the central fact of the journey was that he struck out vigorously in his criticism of the Democrats and drew an enthusiastic response from every large crowd to which he spoke.

He delivered no constructive program of his own in any of these speeches, but he did tell the Southern Democrats they should desert the party of their forefathers.

The issue, he said, is that the Democratic Party which nominated Governor Stevenson "is saddled with a mess" and the Republican Party which named him "wants to clean it up."

ANSWERS CRITICISM

He also responded to criticism of his foreign policy by President Truman made in a whistlestop speech in West Virginia yesterday. The President said the Republicans were gambling with war by reckless talk of rolling back the Iron Curtain.

Eisenhower told his Tampa audience that "we are not going to be belligerent in the world" but that "we are going to stand on those great moral and spiritual and material interests that are fair to the United States."

"There is only one way in the world we can win World War III," he declared. "That is to prevent it."

EARLY START

This was another long and busy day for the Republican nominee. It began 7 a. m. in Miami Beach, Fla., and it ended at Idlewild Airport in New York City, concluding a journey of 3,600 miles in under 40 hours.

Tomorrow he goes by train to Philadelphia to give the formal opening address of his campaign at Convention Hall. That speech will be broadcast and televised nationally.

His first stop this morning was at 9:30 a. m. at Tampa, where 6,000 persons filled the grandstand at the State Fair Ground. Here he challenged Stevenson to campaign in the South.

"I am down here to help, if I can, to make certain that there are two parties in the South so that you cannot be considered captive," he declared.

From Tampa, he flew on to Birmingham, whose city council had made it officially "Eisenhower Day." Mayor W. Cooper Green, a delegate to the Democratic convention, gave Eisenhower a gold key to the city.

Some 30,000 persons lined the streets as the candidate was driven through a storm of confetti and shredded newspapers to the steps of the City Hall, from which he spoke to a crowd estimated by police at 20,000 in Woodrow Wilson Park.

The Republican nominee told the Birmingham crowd that professionals in his own party had tried to talk him out of his Southern campaign tour, telling him it would be a flop because he would not draw more than "a corporal's guard."

"HOW TO INVADE"

He said in the past the South hadn't been given sufficient attention by presidential candidates because "one side owned" the South and "the other side didn't know how to invade."

"To the question of 'Will you come to the South?'" Eisenhower said, "I always had the same answer, 'Didn't we all decide to stay in the same nation.'"

GOOD CROWDS

He spoke today to crowds totaling approximately 40,000 and this brought his total audience for six speeches in two days to approximately 100,000. Tens of thousands saw his motorcade.

He made his final stop of the Southern tour in mid-afternoon at Little Rock, birthplace of General MacArthur, who backed Senator Taft of Ohio for the Republican presidential nomination and who has said he will take no part in the fall campaign.

En route from the airport to MacArthur Park where he was to speak, Eisenhower paused first to visit the birthplace of his five-star colleague. He left his auto and walked into the house which is now a museum and signed the guest book.

LAUDS FATHER, SON

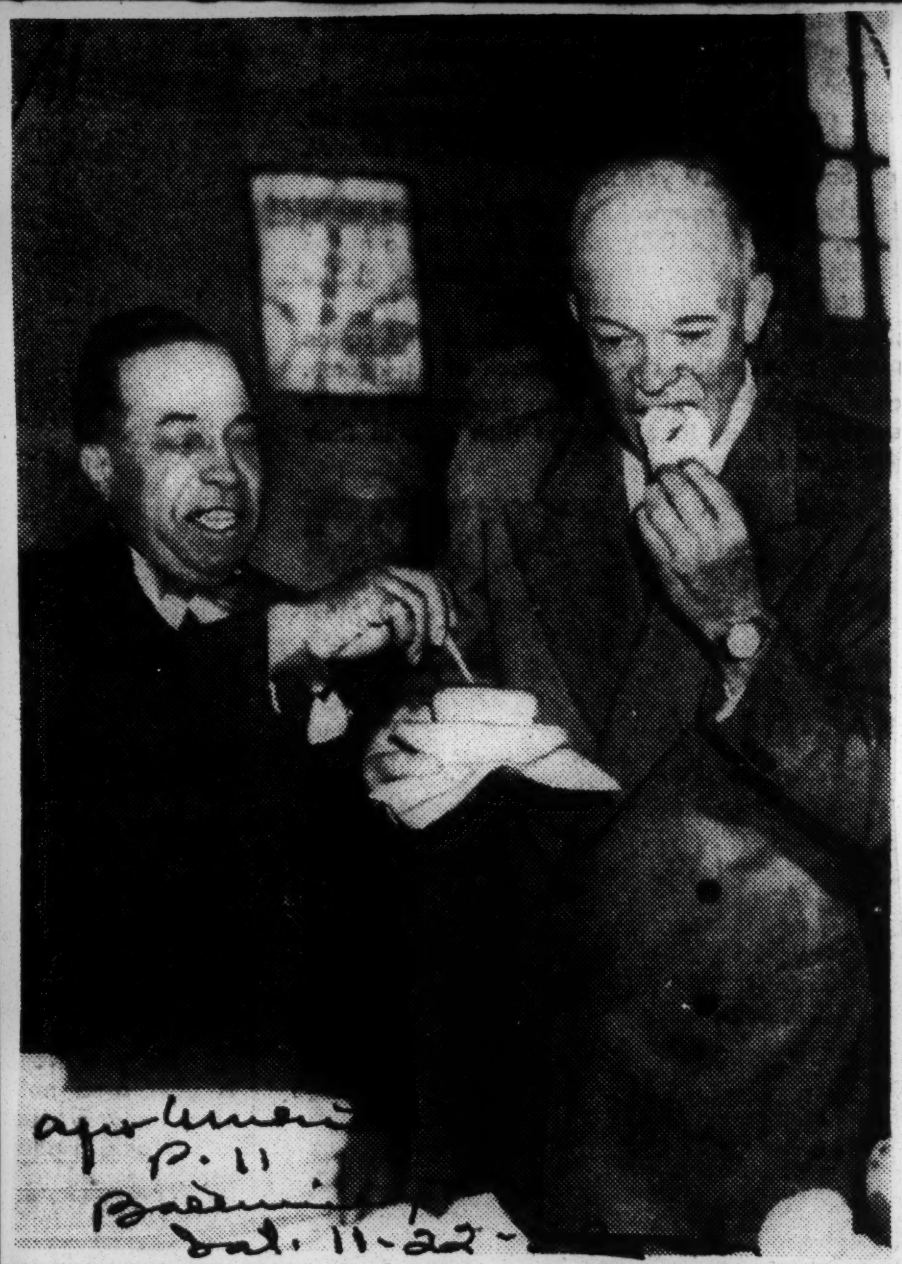
At the park, he began his speech with a tribute to MacArthur and his father, Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

Before the Little Rock audience, he also returned to the civil rights theme he first mentioned at Tampa, but hadn't talked about in Birmingham. It was his conviction, he said, that America would "remain great by acknowledging the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God."

He acknowledged there were special "group problems" and he appealed to his audience to approach these "in a spirit of co-operation."

He warned that unless "a climate of co-operation" succeeds in eliminating inequities "the creeping tide of central law that results in all powerful government" would follow.

The Republican nominee spoke there to a crowd estimated at 10,000 to 15,000.



A COLLECTOR'S ITEM—Look at this one. You'll hardly get another chance to see anybody but the President stir his own coffee. The place:- Hotel Theresa, New York, Oct. 22, when General Eisenhower and his wife had doughnuts and coffee with Harlem Republican leaders.

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Alabama

Fairfield Negro group will back independent candidate for council

The Fairfield Negro Civic League has served notice that it will back an independent candidate in Fairfield's general municipal election Sept. 15.

The league submitted a petition to the city clerk's office nominating Edward Robinson, Negro, for a position on the City Council, said Twillie Smith, league officer.

Smith said the petition was signed by 25 voters who are residents of the Second Addition to Fairfield.

The Second Addition and the Forest Hills area, both of which were annexed to Fairfield several months ago, form Ward 6.

Should Robinson qualify as a candidate by filing a certificate as an independent that would mean he would oppose Alderman Henry Hoglund for Position 2 in Ward 6. Hoglund was the Democratic choice in the May primaries.

Official County-By-County Results Of General Election

Here is the county-by-county result of the Nov. 4 presidential election in Alabama:

COUNTY	DEM.	GOP	PROHI.
Autauga	1,505	787	16
Baldwin	3,386	3,179	52
Barbour	2,250	798	2
Bibb	1,971	784	14
Blount	3,161	1,720	7
Bullock	918	442	0
Butler	2,449	1,087	1
Calhoun	8,023	3,064	106
Chambers	6,155	990	45
Cherokee	2,664	539	8
Chilton	2,269	2,563	12
Choctaw	1,583	593	9
Clarke	3,121	1,303	1
Clay	1,972	1,183	9
Cleburne	1,557	792	5
Coffee	3,919	699	2
Colbert	5,920	1,381	7
Conecuh	1,678	749	31
Coosa	1,501	788	2
Covington	4,956	1,581	21
Crenshaw	2,485	544	3
Cullman	5,254	3,391	22
Dale	2,669	1,073	21
Dallas	2,082	2,559	0
DeKalb	5,209	3,997	11
Elmore	4,199	1,315	4
Escambia	3,385	1,187	11
Etowah	10,997	4,634	66
Fayette	2,287	1,481	11
Franklin	3,461	2,424	8
Geneva	2,703	950	3
Greene	676	430	1
Hale	1,210	758	4
Henry	1,966	421	5
Houston	3,779	2,517	68
Jackson	3,677	1,272	10
Jefferson	38,111	32,254	401
Lamar	2,512	605	1
Lauderdale	7,097	1,910	20
Lawrence	2,651	809	6
Lee	2,803	1,626	5
Limestone	3,844	549	13
Lowndes	809	631	3
Macon	1,457	621	1
Madison	8,216	1,623	81
Marengo	1,790	1,362	0
Marion	2,850	1,489	9
Marshall	6,011	2,069	19
Mobile	14,473	14,153	89
Monroe	2,587	637	7
Montgomery	9,234	8,102	193
Morgan	7,029	2,335	16
Perry	1,352	756	4
Pickens	1,519	905	18
Pike	2,546	965	3
Randolph	2,964	1,047	7
Russell	3,564	867	3
Shelby	2,473	2,156	7
St. Clair	2,326	1,590	6
Sumter	894	702	3
Talladega	5,028	3,588	26
Tallapoosa	5,055	1,187	7
Tuscaloosa	7,677	3,872	171
Walker	6,862	3,490	80
Washington	1,977	623	7
Wilcox	988	725	1
Winston	1,390	2,017	9
TOTALS	275,075	149,231	1,814

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Alabama (Democratic)

Negro To Run For President

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — A Negro public relations man said this week he will make a useless try for the Democratic presidential nomination to create a bloc of Negro voters.

Paul R. Jones, of Bessemer, Ala., said his campaign will be "part of a southwide movement." He said he did not expect to win the nomination, and added:

"I just want to collect Negro votes into one bloc like all the other groups are doing."

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Arkansas

Now Arkansas Has A Favorite Son To Run For The Presidenc

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP) — The South will not be certain that the Civil War is entirely over and that it was won by the rebels until they succeed in landing a southerner in the White House. Increasingly in recent years trial balloons are being setn up proposing one southerner after another for presidential nomination. The latest name proposed is that of Sen. J. W. Fullbright of Arkansas.

Governor Syd McMath suggested recently that the Arkansas delegation to the National Democratic Convention select Sen. Fullbright as its "favorite son" for the presidency.

Most frequently mentioned is Gov. Jimmy Byrnes of South Carolina. Fittingly he would doubtless run on an anti-Negro ticket. Byrnes who has held a number of high offices ,senator, associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and secretary of state, in none of which he earned everlasting fame, will be remembered best for his congressional career.

When a congressman from South Carolina for 15 consecutive years, Byrnes made a point of order against the appropriation for Howard University every time it came before Congress for passage. He singled out the Negro school because he was opposed, he said, to paying out federal tax payers money for a Negro college.

Sen. Byrd of Virginia is another hopeful whose name is trotted out every now and then. His chief claim to fame, opponents say, is that he opposes every liberal measure designed to aid people in the lower income brackets and is certain to vote against any bill which might be serviceable to Negroes.

Senator Kefauver of Tennessee is the most advanced of any of the southern candidates.

Senator Russell of Georgia is sometimes mentioned as a favorite son vote but no one assumes that the national prejudice against the Rebel South in country-wide elections would permit a Georgian to be elected.

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Dr.Ralph J. Bunche

WHITE WRITER SUGGEST GOP, DEMOCRATS:

Nomination Of Dr. Bunche For U. S. Vice-President

Afro American p. 9 Baltimore, Md.

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CHICAGO—Clifton Utley, Chicago Sun-Times columnist, came out in a recent piece urging serious consideration of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche for nomination as a vice-presidential candidate by either the Democrats or the Republicans at their national conventions this year.

In introducing his choice for vice-president, Mr. Utley described Dr. Bunche as "the distinguished colored man who is director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and....whose tact and diplomacy made the major contribution to the liquidation of the Israeli-Arab war."

But, let Mr. Utley give his own reasons for backing Dr. Bunche:

The Arguments In Favor

"The arguments in favor of Bunche as a vice-presidential possibility are many and impressive. The Vice-President's normal duty of presiding over the Senate is not a particularly burdensome task. Also, it can be delegated to others.

"With a person of Bunche's caliber in the vice-presidency, the office could be given new meaning and importance by the use of the Vice-President in important international negiotiations such as those for which Ralph Bunche is peculiarly fitted and in which he has repeatedly shown great skill.

"Our dealings with the nations of Asia and Africa are inevitably going to be much more important in the years ahead. In our relations with these areas, we will inevitably be in sharp competition with Soviet Russia and the Communist bloc.

And We're Vulnerable

"This bloc consistently charges that the United States persecutes and discriminates against its colored population, as a means of inciting non-white regions to oppose the United States and the West in world affairs."

"The very fact that a colored man of distinction held the position of Vice-President of the U.S. and was taking leadership in negotiations involving the U.S. and other countries would make it definitely more difficult for the Russians to gain much success with their racial propaganda.

Some Arguments Against

"It will be argued by some that regardless of Ralph Bunche's competence and regardless of the degree of benefit the country might obtain internationally from having Bunche in the vice-presidency, the idea of a colored Vice-President is an impossible one.

"The reason, they will argue, is that the white majority in the United States would oppose the possiblitity of a colored Chief Executive, which could result if a future President died after being elected together with a colored vice-president.

"It may be that his estimate of the situation is correct. It may be that race-consciousness in the white majority is so strong that neither party would feel it could afford to risk the nomination of even so outstanding a colored man as Ralph Bunche as its vice-presidential candidate.

More Argument In Favor

"But sometimes things are thought to be impossible simply because they haven't been done before and because no one has seriously suggested doing them.

"It would be useful and instructive if politicians in either or both major parties began to explore and publicly discuss the possibility of Ralph Bunche as a vice-presidential nominee.

"Even if such discussions should result in no substantial action, it would be well worth while. The very consideration of Bunche's name could have a moderately favorable influence on our relations with non-white nations.

"And, as for Bunche, himself, he has a good job, is not yet 48 and has a number of years ahead of him. He could very easily feel that he is in no hurry and that if nothing develops now, there is always 1956—and 1960.

"Quite conceivably, Malanism in South Africa and increasing Communist threats in Indo-China, Burma and elsewhere can make our relations with non-white areas of the world of the most critical importance during the years immediately ahead.

However that may be, it is certain that the importance of these areas will greatly increase during the balance of the present century. In these circumstances, the need to make use of the talents of gifted American non-whites is bound to increase."

Adlai Offers Peace to South In Virginia Civil Rights Talk

Governor Adheres to Demo Plank; Raps Racial Agitators

By KEN TURNER
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Washington Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 20—Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson held out an olive branch to the South on the touchy civil rights question here Saturday and lashed those who stir the problem of discrimination and race for votes. He said it is better to reason together than to hurl recriminations at one another.

Stating frankly that he accepts the party platform on civil rights, candidate Stevenson said it is both a dangerous thing and a revolting spectacle in our political life to exploit discrimination in employment, racial aspirations and racial prejudice.

* * *

THE ILLINOIS governor pulled out all of the stops in his praise of the South and many of its that the task of striking off these shackles was begun by President Woodrow Wilson, a native of Virginia and a Democrat.

* * *

TURNING FROM his castigation of the Republican Party, Governor Stevenson launched into the question of civil rights. He emphasized the question is not just a Southern matter. "Let none of us be smug on this score," he said, "for nowhere in the nation have we come to that state of harmonious amity between racial and religious groups to which we aspire."

Although the Democratic nominee offered a friendly hand to the South, he insisted that he could not justify anti-Negroism, anti-Semitism, anti-Southernism or self-righteousness.

He added, moreover, that he fully supports the Democratic platform. That platform calls for federal legislation to back up a Fair ern leaders, but nowhere in the prepared text was there a line about Democratic Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who up to this time has kept strangely silent on what his plans are for the coming presidential election.

STEVENSON GIVES SON LIEUTENANT'S RATING
Adlai Jr. Gets Commission From Father at Quantico.—UP

Governor Stevenson hit hard at the Republican Party and reminded his Southern listeners of "those bleak years of GOP rule." He accused the GOP of shackling the South over the years. He said which I adhere."

He said that the South's minority problems, like its governmental contributions, have not been fully understood elsewhere. The presidential contender continued his praise of the South, saying "So long as man remains a little lower than the angels I suppose human character will never free itself entirely from the blemish of prejudice, religious or racial. These are prejudices, unhappily, that tend to rise wherever the minority in question is large, running here against one group and there against another. Some forget this and in talking of the South forget that in the South the minority is high.

"SOME FORGET, too, or don't know about, strides the South has made in the past decade toward equal treatment."

Taking note of some propagandists who call for more rights for minorities as a propaganda weapon against communism, Governor Stevenson declared forcefully, "I utterly reject this argument. This concept is itself tainted with Communist willingness. It insultingly implies that were it not for the Communists we would not do what is right. The answer to this argument is that we must do right for right's sake alone.

"I for one do not propose to adjust my ethics to the values of a blood-stained despotism."

* * *

AGAIN TAKING sides with the South, he emphasized, "I reject as equally contemptible the reckless assertions that the South is a prison in which half the people are prisoners and the other half wardens. I view with scorn those who hurl charges that the South or any group of Americans is wedded to wrong and incapable of right. This in itself is an expression of prejudice compounded with hatred."

Governor Stevenson said it is fortunate for all of us that Southern political genius still lives. He added, "It flamed not long ago in Woodrow Wilson. It burns steadily today among Southern members of Congress and among many of the leaders of your state."

* * *

AMONG THOSE from the South whom he singled out for praise, calling them by name, were vice-presidential candidate John Sparkman of Alabama, the immortal Gen. Robert E. Lee, Woodrow Wilson, Thomas Jefferson and Sen. Estes Kefauver.

He took another crack at the recent Eisenhower-Taft harmony conference, and drew a laugh when he told his audience that as of now he does not know whom he is running against. "I strongly suspect it is Senator Taft," he added.

The meeting was a non-segregated session despite Virginia law which calls for segregation at all public gatherings. This meeting had been ruled a private meeting and therefore not applicable to the segregation law.

There was a good sprinkling of Negroes throughout the great hall.

The governor laid off the Nixon incident during Saturday's campaign swing. But he did allude to it indirectly once.

* * *

WHEN SPEAKING at the state capitol he told the group that he would have to be excused at this time from "cutting the enemy to ribbons" and then added: "They seem to be taking care of that themselves."

This was an obvious reference to the turmoil now brewing within the GOP over the disclosure that Senator Nixon accepted $18,235 from friends for "expenses."

When Governor Stevenson was introduced the huge crowd stood and cheered for nearly two minutes.

Adlai Restates Stand On FEPC In Virginia

Street Crowds Cheer Democratic Nominee On Way To Capitol

By MARVIN ARROWSMITH

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 20 (AP)—Gov. Adlai Stevenson arrived in Richmond tonight, starting his first campaign in the South, and said in a speech he fully supports the Democratic platform which calls for federal legislation to back up a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Stevenson traveled by automobile across Virginia, driving from Washington to Richmond.

The Democratic presidential candidate's prepared speech said:

"In the broad field of minority rights, the Democratic party has stated its position in its platform; a position to which I adhere."

Crowds formed an almost solid line on both sides of the streets in Richmond from the city limits to the capitol buildings. Stevenson went to the executive mansion of Gov. John Battle, who greeted him on the steps of the mansion. The presidential candidate stayed at the mansion and had dinner until

that today was Rosh Hashanah, ard Nixon, rece
Jewish new year, he would not nations from a
make a political speech. Californians." T
"I am not going to cut the en- that he may res
emy to ribbons," he said. Then as a result.
he grinned and declared:
"Anyway, they seem to be tak-
ing care of that themselves."
This apparently was a reference
to disclosures that the GOP vice-
presidential candidate, Sen. Rich-

time for him to begin speaking.

Stops Enroute

Stevenson stopped twice on the road to Richmond, first at Fredericksburg where some 2,000 people were waiting in the center of town, and again at Bowling Green.

At both points, the governor, standing in an open convertible, made brief statements. He said that out of deference to the fact

Calls Off Boycott

Cong. Powell Comes Out For Governor Stevenson

New York (ANP).—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, ever since the recent national convention of the Democratic party the loudest critic of the party's platform and candidates, Friday afternoon declared himself 100 percent for Gov. Adlai Stevenson in his campaign for President of the United States.

Rep. Powell also called off his threatened program to have Negroes boycott the polls. He said he will work for full participation in the balloting on Nov. 4.

The Harlem minister made this declaration following a conference with Gov. Stevenson in New York Friday morning. After the conference he said:

"I am immensely pleased to be able to announce my 100 per cent of Stevenson as a result of today's meeting with him. . .

"I consider Stevenson's newly announced support of compulsory FEPC and majority cloture a personal victory. We have been urging since the Democratic National Convention that he take the stand he now has taken.

"I already have accepted speaking dates in Atlanta, Richmond and Springfield, Ill.

"We call for all-out registration and all-out vote of all our people throughout the 48 states."

"We feel the whole question has been spelled out. There can be no argument as far as Negro voters are concerned—or for that matter any other minorities."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, not an attendant at the conference, approved Gov. Stevenson's ideas, but did not endorse him. He said he was "very much impressed" with the candidate on "civil rights, the filibuster and allied subjects. . ."

Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations leader, had lunch with Gov. Stevenson while he was in New York. Dr. Bunche commented:

"He is one of the best informed men on the UN in the country. He is a first rate man in every respect."

States 'Rights' Covers States 'Wrongs' — Adlai

By James L. Hicks

INDIANAPOLIS — Adlai Stevenson told 14,000 cheering Hoosiers Friday night that he has never believed in states "rights" when they are used as a cover for states "Wrongs".

Stevenson made the statement in Indianapolis fairgrounds a few hours after colored voters of Indianapolis had given him a tumultuous welcome and given this reporter a good lesson in attempting to judge political crowds.

* * *

STEVENSON SAID he firmly believes in states rights when states assume responsibilities they ought to. He made no reference to civil rights but he is already on record as favoring compulsory federal legislation in civil rights where states fail to act.

The welcome given Stevenson by colored people came as he roared down Indiana avenue with sirens blowing and stopped his 63-car motorcade in the heart of the colored section.

* * *

THE MOTORCADE was rolling down the avenue in two columns when it reached the colored section, but the crowd eventually became so great the motorcade was first forced into single file and then finally came to a stop.

When it stopped a large group of colored people crowded around Stevenson's car and struggled to shake his hand. Next he was presented with a huge bouquet of roses by an organization whose name could not be learned.

APPARENTLY deeply touched by the sincerity of the reception given him, Stevenson leaned far out of his car to grasp the hand of an aged colored woman, Mrs. Troy Smith, and then rose in the car and bowed to the crowd.

"I am so glad to come here this afternoon and have all of you good people greet me this way. I have been in lots of states in the last few weeks and I have never had a warmer and more cordial greeting than this I just want to ask God to bless all of you. And may I ask you also to express my thanks for these beautiful flowers. I like my horseshoes right side up, and this one is right side up."

* * *

THE BOUQUET which had been presented to Stevenson by the group had a huge horseshoe attached to it and it was this horseshoe the Governor referred to.

The lesson to this reporter on the judging of political crowds came with the reception given Stevenson by the colored people of Indiana. A few short days ago the writer had paused at almost the same spot with General Eisenhower and watched an equally large crowd of colored people gather around Ike as he paused to meet the local colored editor here.

* * *

AT THAT TIME the writer stated that colored people of Indiana apparently favored Ike more than colored voters in other states for they had turned out more colored voters for him than in any other.

The fact that just as many turned out to hear Stevenson as heard Ike brought the writer back to the question which plagues any reporter on such a trip. That question — "Do the crowds turn out for a candidate because they simply want to see what he looks like—or because they intend to give him their vote"

The answer will come Nov. 4.

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Democratic

Gov. Adlai Stevenson

Hate' Literature in North Carolina Turns Race Vote Against Ike

4. Do you think we should vote for an administration which will enforce intermingling of white and Negroes in our schools and in our armed forces?

By A. M. RIVERA
(Courier Correspondent)

Courier p. 3 34a(1)

DURHAM, N. C.—Hate literature that flooded this area on the eve of election was directly responsible for the tremendous Negro vote for Adlai Stevenson credited with being responsible for the Democratic sweep of this state.

In face of the national Republican landslide this traditionally Democratic state delivered its fourteen electoral votes to Governor Stevenson by the slimmest margin since the state went Republican in 1928.

Pittsburgh Pa

A breakdown of votes revealed that some 55,000 Negroes out of approximately 80,000 who voted cast their vote for the Democratic candidate.

As in 1948, the big issue in the South was civil rights. Democrats for Eisenhower blitzed this area on the eve of the election with hate literature apparently aimed at inflaming white labor, but succeeded in solidifying the Negro vote for the Democrats.

Sat. 11-15-52

In areas where the literature was distributed, the

Continued from other side

Negro Bosses in the Mills If Stevenson Elected

DEATH *of Decency*

WHITE WORKERS BEWARE of Democrat F.E.P.C. Plans

The Democrat Platform Would Force the Negro Down Your Throats

Negro vote went 8 to 5 against the Republicans. Where there was no hate literature distributed the vote was evenly distributed in heavily populated areas.

Sparkman Defends Civil Rights Position

P 2m Post

Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, Democratic vice presidential nominee, yesterday defended his contention that the first step toward solution of the Nation's civil rights problem should come at the economic level.

In a 40-minute speech at a meeting of about 125 key Negro party workers from 26 States at the Statler Hotel, Sparkman said: "Many of the tensions in our society in both the South and North have been relieved because economic conditions have been bettered."

"I don't skip lightly over conditions in my section of the country but there are just not enough schools, not enough jobs for all the people,' he said. The candidate explained he backed the farm, school lunch, and housing programs, to improve citizens' economic status.

Good Will Essential

Not spelling out any civil rights legislation by name, Sparkman reasserted, for the fiftieth time, he said, the need for sitting down together in a spirit of good will as a solution to civil rights problems.

He said Demcrats "have not committed ourselves to specific legislations or specific bills but have pledged ourselves to work on State and Federal levels to secure these rights which we recognize to be guaranteed by the Constitution."

Sparkman accused both newspapers and the Republicans of distorting his position on civil rights.

Replies to Dewey

Opening up on Governor Dewey, of New York, who recently criticized him for voting against "23 civil rights measures," Sparkman said:

"I've never hedged one inch from my basic philosophy. If Governor Dewey wants to be absolutely fair, why didn't he give the record of the Republican candidate for Vice President who doesn't come from the South?"

Sparkman said, he had supported bills to help farm tenants become owners backed the schobl lunch program, and waged a fight for "good housing for all segments of our people."

He said he did not have the "slightest idea" what bills were involved in Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's TV contention last night that Sparkman has voted 23 times "against the rights of Americans to be Americans."

"But if Gov. Dewey wants to be absolutely fair to his people," Sparkman said "I wonder why he didn't give the voting record of the Republican vice presidential candidate (Sen. ichard Nixon of California) on the bill to amend the cloture rule."

This is a regulation now permitting unlimited debate which has been used by some Southern senators to block civil rights legislation. The proposal Sparkman mentioned was aimed to make it easier to break a filibuster.

Sparkman also said that Nixon "has voted against practically every measure to help raise the economic level of this country."

Associated Press Photo

Sen. John J. Sparkman confers with Negro Democratic leaders here yesterday. From left are Arthur W. Mitchell, Petersburg, Va., former Representative from Illinois; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala.; Sparkman, and Rep. William Dawson, Chicago. The Senator told Negro party workers he would stand on his civil rights record.

Sparkman was applauded five times during his speech. He made a hurried exit to catch a plane for Louisville.

The meeting was called by Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to open an intensive four-week grass roots campaign among Negro voters. Former Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D-Ill), urged the delegates to support the entire ticket.

Position Unchanged Since 1948, Senator Says—

Negroes Applaud As Sparkman Declares He Will Stand On Civil Rights Record

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Sen. John Sparkman told 100 applauding Negro Democratic workers today that he would stand on his civil rights record. He accused the press and the Republicans of distorting his position.

The Democratic vice presidential nominee spent 40 minutes at a meeting of Democratic Negro leaders from several key states arranged by Rep. Dawson (D-Ill) at a downtown hotel.

The senator in a brief speech said he was repeating for the 50th time, on and off the floor of Congress, the belief "we are not going to solve any of the problems between races unless we give constant attention to the economics involved."

He added "one of the tragedies in our efforos to solve our civil rights difficulties has been the degree of obstinacy on both sides."

Sparkman said the Democratic platform shows the problem "can be worked out around a conference table." He said it does not commit the party to specific legislation but it does "recognize those great rights protected by the Constitution and we have pledged ourselves to work on state and federal levels to secure these rights."

On his own congressional record,

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 4 (AP)—The Mobile Press Register today said Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate John Sparkman informed the paper by letter that his stand on civil rights legislation has not changed since 1948.

The paper, which is uncommitted to any candidate in the presidential election, said "This stand is exactly opposite from the stand taken by the Democratic party's national platform, on which Sparkman is running as a vice presidential candidate...which Sparkman himself helped to write."

The paper sais a letter from Sen. Sparkman dated Sept. 15, 1952, specifically referred to his statements made in a nation-wide radio broadcast in 1948. He was quoted as saying then:

"The right to run one's business and to hire whom he wants belongs to the individual citizen. Eeveryone knows that this proposed program (the civil rights legislative program) is but a political football that is put into play every four years and to a lesser degree every two years try to influence the Negro vote."

Th Mobile paper said Sparkman's letter suggested the paper obtain a transcript of a radio broadcast of the Town Meeting of the Air on March 23, 1948. It quoted Sparkman further as saying then in reference to a proposed Federal Employment Practices Commission:

"This program in every respect is unconstitutiona, unwise, and unworkable, and certainly should not be adopted in a free land of free citizens possessed of freedoms of choice."

The paper said Sparkman wrote in his letter: "I states my case fully and I stand on it."

The current Democratic party campaign platform calls for legislative action to insure among other things a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Sparkman Says He's 'Completely In Accord' With Stevenson's Views On Civil Rights Issue

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)— Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama said tonight he is "completely in accord" with the view of his running mate, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, on civil rights.

Sparkman, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, stopped in Chicago en route to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he will address the national convention of the American Veterans of World War II Saturday night.

The Alabama senator declined detailed discussion of FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch proposals. But, he told a news conference he has held a "consistent viewpoint that, if people of good will who wanted to work out a program to protect the rights and liberties of all of our people sat down with the intention of doing so, such a program could be worked out."

He said the Democratic presidential candidate, Stevenson, "made a very fine statement last night" on civil rights. "He didn't endorse any particular piece of legislation, but he did speak well of a bill proposed by the Senate Labor Committee."

Stevenson said in a New York speech, "I have been impressed by a recent bill reported by Sen. Humphrey on behalf of the Senate Labor Committee."

This bill sets up anti-discrimination standards on employment in the individual states; with provision for the federal government to step in if a state does not act.

Sparkman signed an acceptance of vice presidential candidacy tendered him by the Liberal party of New York County. Stevenson accepted the Liberal party candidacy for president in New York yesterday.

Sparkman said he felt the Democratic party's civil rights plank "represents as near a coming-together of the minds as could be worked out; and it is something all segments of the Democratic party can stand on."

150 Of 26 States Meet Sparkman

WASHINGTON—A national, grass roots campaign to get out the Negro vote for Stevenson and Sparkman was launched by 150 key Negro leaders from 26 states who assembled here Saturday in the Congressional room of the Hotel Statler at the call of Congressman William L. Dawson vice-chairman of the Democrats National committee.

Senator John Sparkman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, addressed the group and declared he would fight all the way for the civil rights plank and every other measure of the Democratic platform. It is the greatest platform ever written by any political party and he helped write it, he stated.

Sparkman charged that opposition newspapers in the South condemn him for having "northern leanings" while GOP papers in the North condemn him for being a Southern politician.

The leaders from the North and the South were also addressed by the Democratic National committee chairman, Stephen Mitchell and the committee's treasurer, Dwight R. G. Palmer.

MITCHELL LAUDS SPARKMAN

Former Illinois Congressman, Arthur Mitchell, praised Sparkman as a true liberal and compared him to Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspapers, warned the group that Negroes would suffer if Republicans won. Similar warnings were voiced by Philip Weightman and William Oliver of the CIO.

Congressman Dawson, who chaired the meeting, declared: "This gathering marks the greatest forward step ever taken by our group in politics. Negroes will not stand idly by and see the great Democratic program started by Roosevelt and carried forward by Truman destroyed.

GOP CONFUSES ISSUE

He stated: "The desperate attempt of the Republicans to confuse the issues by falsehoods and half truths is doomed to failure. The Negro is a mature citizen who can not longer be bought, bullied or bamboozled."

A luncheon followed the morning meeting and the one-day conference was concluded with a workshop session. Among those who addressed the workshop of meeting were: Mrs. Sadie Alexander of Philadelphia; Mrs. Arenia Mallory of Mississippi; Atty. Henry Richardson of Indianapolis; Edith Sampson of Chicago; and Walter "Chief" Aiken of Atlanta.

Sparkman Never A Ku Kluxer

Replies To Dewey Charge With Quick And Stiff Denial

WASHINGTON.— An attempted smear of Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Senator John Sparkman by New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey on a television show last week brought a quick reply from Senator Sparkman, calling upon Governor Dewey to defend his own record and that of his party's vice presidential candidate.

Senator Sparkman's blistering reply was a wire to the New York Herald Tribune which carried Governor Dewey's speech. The Senator denied ever belonging to the Ku Klux Klan and asked if Governor Dewey knew that the Dixiecrats now supporting General Eisenhower condoned the Klan. The Senator's wire follows:

"I am shocked that the New York Herald Tribune should have departed from its usual high journalistic standards in according a banner headline and front page treatment to Gov. Dewey's vicious attack on me. Neither the substance of Dewey's attack nor his present political standing could have warranted such prominent coverage. What he had to say was not 'news' in any sense of the word.

"But what I wish to protest most strongly is Dewey's perverted attempt to label me with the Ku Klux Klan. I have been told that the Republicans have been privately circulating rumors that I was a Klan member, but this is the first open smear of this sort. "Only recently, in response to a direct question from one of the New York Herald Tribune's leading reporters, I categorically denied that I have ever been a member of the Klan. I have despised its bigotary, its false smearing of reputations, its totalitarian technics, its intolerance.

"My knowledge of the un-Americanism exemplified by the Klan has caused me to despise McCarthyism, which displays many of the same traits. I wonder if Gov. Dewey is willing to attack McCarthyism in the same manly fashion that he uses against the Klan? I wonder if he knows that every Dixiecrat element in the South which has long favored the Klan is now violently opposing me and supporting Gen. Eisenhower?

"Those in the South who believe in progress for all, regardless of race, creed or color, are supporting the cause of the Democrats. I do not believe they will be misled and I hope the people of New York are not misled by the calculated efforts of . . . Mr. Dewey."

Criticizes 80th Congress

The Alabama senator, who will appear in Buffalo tomorrow to address the National Association of Housing Officials, said the Republican - controlled 80th Congress failed to take adequate steps to control inflation. He said that the consumer price index jumped thirty-eight points as a result.

"Translate those points into dollars," he declared, "and we find that, in effect, the Republicans have opened the wallet of the average household and have taken out $467."

Sen. Sparkman said he had watched Republican senators in Washington "struggle to sabotage any effort to hold the line on cost-of-living prices," and added:

"That is why I say that a Republican victory in November would cost every American family hundreds and hundreds of dollars."

Sparkman Says He Hates Klan, 'McCarthyism'

Attacks 'Twice-Repudiated Dewey' in Address at Chautauqua County Rally

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP).—Sen. John J. Sparkman carried his attack on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey into the Governor's home state tonight and named the two-time Presidential candidate "the twice-repudiated and embittered Mr. Dewey."

He declared that Gov. Dewey "hoped to use a five-star general as his proxy in order that he might be vindicated."

Then, referring to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's meeting with Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, several weeks ago in New York City, the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee declared:

"As if in supreme mockery, Taft marched into the Governor's own state and won his great battle at Morningside Heights in a two-hour conference, he succeeded in capturing the great general lock, stock and barrel."

Declares Hate for Klan

Sen. Sparkman, speaking at a Chautauqua County Democratic rally, declared that he was "shocked not long ago when Dewey viciously attempted to label me with the Ku-Klux Klan." He added:

"Since I was old enough to know anything about it, I have despised the Klan and all that it stood for.

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Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune Calls For Support of Stevenson-Sparkman

In a forceful announcement forwarded to the Journal and Guide, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune declares her unequivocal support of the Democratic Presidential ticket. Meantime, she sounds a ringing call to Negro voters to march with her behind "Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman on election day."

MRS. BETHUNE

Mrs. Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., regarded as one of America's most eminent feminine characters and one who has long been active in national public life, praises Governor Stevenson, and declares "we have no fear of John Sparkman." The noted woman leader expresses keen disappointment with Eisenhower as he has shown himself in his campaign speeches, and on the other hand declared the views of Stevenson "embrace the best of Thomas Jefferson, Grover Cleveland, Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman."

* * *

THE COMPLETE TEXT of her announcement follows:

Editor, Journal and Guide: The citizens of Florida, like those all over the South and throughout the nation, have a crucial decision to make on election day in November. Many of my friends have asked for my opinion of the two Presidential candidates. When they asked, my mind could not help but revert back to the 1930's when President Roosevelt called me to Washington to help in the National Youth Administration.

I can recall the hundreds of thousands of Negro and white youths—frustrated, depressed and shaken loose from their economic and social moorings by economic depression and disaster. I can recall how the various programs of the NYA served to get many of them back on the track and lift their hopes again for the future. This was but one part of what came to be known as the "New Deal" program which served to lift the horizons for Negroes and whites all over the southland, as well as in the rest of the country.

* * *

WHEN THEY HAVE asked me about candidates, I have naturally thought of Harry Truman and how he has placed the prestige of the Presidency of the United States openly and vigorously behind equal and constitutional rights for all citizens without regard to their race. I think of the ringing U. S. Supreme Court decisions and the President's exposition of the role of race in international affairs. His "Fair Deal" program has served to keep open the door of real hope to all the little people.

Now that the beloved Franklin Roosevelt is gone and Harry Truman is not a candidate, which road do we take?

* * *

I HAVE BEEN watching and listening carefully to the candidates to see where we might safely rest our future and that of our children. I have had hopes that the nomination of General Eisenhower heralded a new Republican party worthy to invite Negroes back to the house of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. But in this I have suffered sharp disappointment. The General has compromised on basic issues, indulged in purely political maneuvers, played with out-and-out reactionaries and seemed, like many other politicians, willing to do almost anything to win.

On the other hand, I have watched and listened closely to Governor Stevenson. He has kept his promise to "talk sense to the American people." He has presented the issues in a statesmanlike, honest, courageous and intelligent manner. His views embrace the best of Thomas Jefferson, Grover Cleveland, Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. He has shown keen recognition of the role of race in world affairs.

We heard Governor Stevenson talk civil rights at Richmond in the heart of the Confederacy and at the same time reveal a deep sensitivity to the complex issues involved, showing an understanding of the South—its history and its traditions—and the high hopes of both white and Negroes alike.

* * *

THE GENERAL, however, unlike his predecessor in the Union Army, retreated at Richmond; he didn't even mention the subject of civil rights. Instead, he refuses to recognize that the Federal Government is the responsible force for the protection and enforcement of rights guaranteed in the Federal Constitution to all people, white and black, alike.

I have decided, therefore, to march behind Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman as I did behind Franklin Roosevelt and Jack Garner, and Harry Truman and Alben Barkley.

WE KNOW AND DO not fear John Sparkman. His heart is sound, and his sympathies deep. I have seen him fight his way up from a sharecropper's oblivion to candidacy for the vice presidency of the United States. He has shown concern for and supported the economic advances of the poor people in the South and in the North as well—black and white alike. He knows they will rise together or stick in the mud together.

I happen to know that years ago, when he was president of the Chamber of Commerce in his home town of Huntsville, Ala., it was his influence that brought the first Negro into the Chamber of Commerce in that Alabama town I know, too, that when Tuskegee Institute faced financial difficulty and feared, at that time, to go to the State Legislature for funds because of the fear of interference with their curriculum, it was John Sparkman and Lister Hill who helped to see to it that Tuskegee got its appropriations without strings.

* * *

SO, I KNOW John Sparkman as I knew Hugo Black, and as I know Lyndon Johnson of Texas, young Russell Long of Louisiana, and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. I have seen his new, younger and progressive leadership shaking off the shackles of tradition to build a new South. They and their kind have helped me build my school and my life. I know and trust them. I, therefore, ask you to march with me behind Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman on election day.

Mary McLeod Bethune

Wins Friends And Influences People

American voters had their first opportunity last week to measure one man against the other when Ike and Adlai met here on the common battleground of civil rights.

The comparison provided by Stevenson's direct statements on the controversial issue and Eisenhower's quoted position left the Republican candidate at a distinct disadvantage.

Below are first-hand reports from the Defender's New York correspondents on what transpired last week on the presidential battlefront:

Gov. Stevenson Converts Powell

NEW YORK — Gov. Adlai Stevenson made friends and influenced people here last week through a direct and forthright stand of the major domestic issue of the 1952 presidential contest—civil rights.

Spurning the technique used by his GOP rival, Dwight Eisenhower who has timidly expressed his weak civil rights views through spokesmen whom he might repudiate should their statements meet with disfavor, the Illinois governor spoke directly.

He said the federal government has a "direct responsibility" to help end racial discrimination in employment and assailed congressional filibusters that "strangle democracy."

After his speeches and conferences, Harlem's congressman, Adam Clayton Powell jr., a "Doubting Thomas" concerning the Democratic nominee endorsed his candidacy "one hundred percent" and Ralph Bunche, said Channing Tobias verbally backslapped him.

On his return, Friday, to Springfield, Ill., he met with and received the endorsement of four AME clergymen, including three bishops, four nationally known businessmen and an editor. (See story—page 2.)

Stevenson's most extensive and forthright statement on civil rights was made before the state Democratic convention at New York's Hotel Commodore. He reiterated his position later in a speech before the Liberal Party convention that endorsed him at the Hotel Statler.

Meanwhile, his running mate, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, passing through Chicago last week, swept away doubts as to his position on civil rights by endorsing statements made by Adlai in New York.

Sparkman's unreserved support of Stevenson's civil rights stand was regarded as an answer to "double-talk" charges by Eisenhower's campaign manager, Sen. Lodge

Evidently aware of Ike's failure to declare himself on the controversial issue, Lodge had taken up the cudgel of the "silent" GOP candidate.

He said that Stevenson's position amounted to "double-talk" since his Alabama running mate was a known foe of FEPC and had used the filibuster that Adlai condemned to keep it from coming to a vote.

In his Hotel Commodore speech Stevenson declared:

The phrase civil rights means a number of concrete things. It means the right to be treated equal before the law. It means the right to equal opportunity for education, employment and decent living conditions. It means that none of these rights shall be denied because of race or color or creed. The history of freedom in our country has been the history of knocking down the barriers to equal rights. One after another they have fallen, and great names in our history record their collapse: the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, the Bill of Rights, theWoman's Suffrage Amendment, down to the 1947 Report of Civil Rights.

GOV. ADLAI STEVENSON, Democratic presidential nominee, shakes hands with Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) during his resent trip to New York when the New York congressman endorsed him for president. Averell Harriman who was Stevenson's opponent for the nomination (second front left) and Councilman Earl Brown look on approvingly.

The record of our progress is a proud one, but it is far from over. Brave and important tasks remain. We cannot rest until we honor in fact as well as word the plain language of the Declaration of Independence.

Cites FEPC Effort

This is our goal. It requires far more than action by government. Laws are never as effective as habits. The fight for equal rights must go on every day in our own souls and consciences, in our schools, and our homes, in our factories and our offices—as well as in our city councils, our state legislatures and our national Congress. In this discussion, of all discussions, let us not be self-righteou. Let us work for results, not just empty political advantage. We are dealing here with fundamental human beings, not just votes.

This is a job for the East, the North and the West, as well as for the South. I know. I have been a Governor of a great Northern state. I have had to stop outrages committed against peaceful and law-abiding minorities. I have twice proposed to my legislature a law setting up in our state an enforceable fair employment practices commission. I am proud to say that the Democrats in our legislature voted almost solidly for the bill. But I must report in simple truth that the bill was lost in Springfield, Ill. because of virtully a solid opposition from the party which claims descent from Abraham Lincoln All the same, gratifying progress has been made in Illinois toward the elimination of job discrimination by the initiative of business itself. And I didn't acknowledge it gratefully.

Cites Gains in South

In saying this is not a sectional problem, I do not mean to say that there is no particular problem in the South. Of course there is a problem in the South. In many respects the problem is more serious there than elsewhere. But just as it is chastening to realize our own failures and shortcomings in the North, so it is both just and hopeful to recognize and admit the great progress in the South. Things are taking place in the South today that would have seemed impossible only a few years ago. In the last two years alone ten state universities have admitted Negro students for the first time to their graduate and professional schools. And that is only one of many examples that could be cited of the wonders that are working in the South.

We can agree that the problem is nation-wide; we can agree that good progress has been made; but I think we can also agree that unremitting effort is the cause of most of that progress, and that

IKE AIRS FEPC views in a special conference at New York's Hotel Commodore with NAACP administrator Roy Wilkins, left. and Theodore Spaulding, right, by explaining that he does not favor a compulsory measure at this time.

The Republican presidential nominee contends that no one can legislate the evil out of men's hearts. He did favor, however, ending discrimination in Washington, D. C., anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation.

unremitting effort that the way to assure more progress in the future. Part of that effort must be legislative. The Democratic platform of 1952 states the goals of Federal legislation.

For State FEPC Programs

I have often affirmed my belief in strong state and local administration. I believe—with your own great governors, Al Smith and Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman—that affirmative state government can rise to meet many pressing social problems, and can thereby arrest the trend toward overcentralized Federal power. In Illinois I have worked to make the state government responsible to the needs of the people so that it would not be necessary for them to turn to Washington for help. I like to think that people are becoming more and more conscious of the role of the states in the Federal system; more and more conscious that we will save more money by doing the jobs at home than by screaming about waste and extravagance in Washington.

In the case of equal opportunity for employment, I believe that it is not alone the duty but the enlightened interest of each state to develop its own positive employment practices program—a program adapted to local conditions, emphasizing education and conciliation, and providing for judicial enforcement. That is the kind of law I proposed in Illinois.

I think the time has come to talk sensible about how we can make more rapid progress in this field rather than how we can make more votes. I think civil rights can and should be discussed both publicly and in Congress with less emotion and more civilty and honesty. I think—ndeed, I know—that there are leaders in the South who are just as anxious as we are to move ahead. But we must frankly recognize their local difficulties. We must recognize, too, that further government interference with free men, free markets free ideas, is distasteful to many people of good will who dislike racial discrimination as much as we do.

U. S. Action If States Fail

This is not the time to discues all these familiar obstacles. Let me only say that in a spirit of give and take, of tolerance and understanding, we can clean up this fire hazard in our basement faster and more effectively.

But our platform also favors Federal legislation —particularly, I assume, when states fail to act and inequalities of treatment persist. The problem, of course, is what kind of legislation.

Personally I have been very much impressed by a bill recently reported favorably by the Senate Labor Committee. Only three members opposed it, one of whom was Senator Richard Nixon. Both your New York Senators joined in sponsoring the bill.

It encourages the Federal Commission to stay out of any state with an effective commission; by the same token, however, it encourages the states to act because, if they do not, the national government has the power to do so. The bill requires the Federal commission to undertake a non-partisan and nation-wide educational program, to proceed by persuasion as far as possible and, in cases of complaints of violation, to proceed by very careful deliberation and full and fair hearings. Enforcement would be by order of a court, not an administrative body.

Hits 'Stalemate' in Congress

You know as well as I do that we have reached a sort of legislative stalemate in this field in the Congress. In so far as this is due to real, legtimate objections to the substance of the legislation, I thing this Senate bill goes a very long way toward meeting such objections. It may be that it can be improved still further, especially in the direction of giving the states a reasonable time in which to act.

In so far as the present stalemate is due to misuse of the process of deliberation and debate in Congress, the problem is somewhat different.

I believe firmly in the principle stated in our platform—the principle that majority rule shall prevail, after reasonable debate, in both houses of our Congress. And from my experience with the practical workings of representative government, I would interpret "reasonable" very liberally, because majority can be tyrannical too.

This principle of majority rule is important in a much broader area than that of civil rights—it is of vital importance, for example, in the field of foreign policy. One of the most famous of all filibusters occurred in 1917 in the debate over President Wilson's proposal to arm merchant ships for the protection of American lives and property against power-mad aggression. It is not inconceivable that a similar situation might occur today or tomorrow in the delicate state of our foreign relations. In these perilous times we cannot risk submerging our national purposes in a sea of international conversation.

Would Urge "Fresh Look"

The precise nature of the changes that should be made in the present rules of Congress is of course, a problem for the Congress itself, for each House, under our Constitution, makes its own rules of doing business. As President I could not make the decision, but I could and would use whatever influence I may have to encourage the Congress to shake off its shackles.

I would urge in these fields and in many others that affect national policy, that all of us resolve to take a fresh look. There has been to much freezing of positions, too much emotion, to many dogmatic statements of irrevocable attitudes. We are dealing with human situations, with human emotions, with human intelligence; our purpose must be to reason together for the common betterment of us all; our interest must be, not in controversy, but in results.

This has been my attitude, and this will be my attitude. If there are those who disapprove I will be sorry but not surprised. If there are those that approve, I bespeak their best efforts and pledge them mine, confident that in the long run results will be more eloquent than oratory.

I have been talking about methods. About goals there can, of course, be no disagreement. We believe in the equality of opportunity for all Americans. In affirming this belief, the Democratic platform was but the mirror of our own conscience. We must continue this fight until it is won.

Minority Vote Delivers S. C. To Stevenson

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — South Carloina's population of 2,111,027, about 50 per cent colored, has approximately 632,000 registered voters, more than 330,000 of whom voted on Nov. 4. Conservative estimates are that 125,000 Negroes are registered in this State with at least 75,000 voting in the presidential elections, as it is believed that the percentage of registered Negros voting was larger than the percentage of white registrants voting.

The Negro vote, almost solid for Stevenson, was thrown as a mighty battering ram against the Dixiecrats with one objective in mind: to repudiate Jimmy Byrnes, considered by Negroes to be the present patron saint of the Dixiecrats, authorities have been forced to concede that the Negro vote saved the state for Stevenson.

Since Tuesday, Negro voters have declared consistently that there would be no escape whatsoever from bombastic outpourings of self-praise and declarations of self-sufficiency from the Dixiecrats if Eisenhower had carried this State.

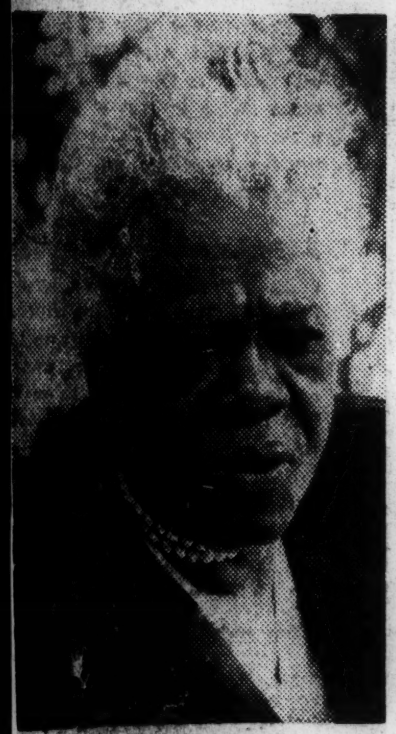
The South Carolinians for Eisenhower (Dixiecrats) stooped to the use of the lowest strategy. All the stops were pulled on the race issue and the stench befouled South Carolina. Some literature was so filthy that even Dixiecrats felt that they must distribute it anonymously.

34a(1) 1952 DEMOCRATIC GOV. ADLAI STEVENSON

Atty. Sampson And Dr. Bethune Explain Support Of Stevenson

Defender P.1 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-25-52

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Atty. Edith Sampson, two of the eight outstanding women named by the Defender last week as supporters of Gov. Adlai Stevenson for the presidency, this week gave their reasons for backing the Democratic ticket.



DR. BETHUNE

Dr. Bethune, founder of Bethune Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla. and Chicago Defender columnist, writing from West Palm Beach, Fla., cited her disappointment with Eisenhower's stand on "basic issues," and progress Negroes have made under the Democrats as her reason for supporting Stevenson.

Atty. Sampson of Chicago, alternate delegate to the United Nations, declared:

"I believe that no other man in our country can be more persuasive in behalf of better race relations in the South than John Sparkman, Democratic vice presidential candidate."

Mrs. Bethune said General Eisenhower has "compromised on basic issues, indulged in purely political maneuvers, played with our fears, out reactionaries and seemed, like many other politicians, willing to do almost anything to win."

"I have had hopes that the nomination of Eisenhower heralded a new Republican party worthy to invite Negroes back to the house of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt," the dynamic educator stated. "But I have suffered sharp disappointment."

She praised Stevenson as a man who has kept his promise to "talk sense to the American people."

"Stevenson, Mrs. Bethune added, "has presented the issues in a statesmanlike, honest, courageous and intelligent manner. He has shown keen recognition of the role of race in world affairs."

Attorney Sampson, in explaining her high regard for Senator Sparkman, declared:

"First, he has the respect of a great following in the South. Secondly, I know that he has a strong motivation for using his power of leadership to strengthen and unite our country. Thirdly, John Sparkman is capable and mature.

"I know he will support that to which he is pledged, give loyal cooperation to his President Stevenson as he did to President Truman and serve his country well as our vice president."

ATTY. SAMPSON

Negro Vote Saves North Carolina For Stevenson

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (ANP) — Traditionally Democratic North Carolina may thank its Negro vote for the majority given to Gov. Adlai Stevenson in the November election.

Governor Stevenson received 614,000 votes in the state to 515,000 for Eisenhower.

On the basis of estimates in North Carolina there are between 90,000 and 100,000 Negroes registered and it seems safe to say that from 65 to 70 per cent of them went to the polls this week.

It has been observed in the state that as many as 95 per cent of the Negroes who voted cast their ballots with Governor Stevenson. For example, one Negro precinct in Winston-Salem gave 2,637 votes to Governor Stevenson and only 120 to General Eisenhower.

Without doubt the Negro vote came out in larger numbers this time than ever before.

However, there were numerous cases of discrimination against Negroes who tried to register in the state. Most of these problems arose in the eastern part of the state where the potential Negro vote is very large—in fact—the Negro population is as large or larger in some counties as the whites.

The vote in the primaries was considerably larger this year.

It seems significant that the Negro vote remains with the Democratic party which continues in power in North Carolina. It is possible that the Negro vote in this state may become more significant in local elections where it has been demonstrated now beyond a doubt that it can be delivered in a bloc in local or national elections.

Hail Stevenson As Champ Of Full Equality

Afro-American Baltimore P. 1

Thousands Greet Nominee On Tour Of West Coast

WITH STEVENSON IN SAN FRANCISCO — In a devasting speech before 21,000 eager supporters from the northern California area, Governor Adlai E. Stevenson ripped the Republican Party campaign to shreds.

More than 3,000 colored citizens were estimated in the throng at the famous Cow Palace and they enjoyed the Governor's keen satire when he described the Republican Party as a "football team bent upon taking away the gains which have been made in the past twenty years."

Sat. 10-25-52

Introducing Governor Stevenson, Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General of California, described him as one of the nation's greatest champions of civil rights and human dignity.

Lionel Hampton On Platform

On the platform at the meeting were Cecile Poole, Assistant District Attorney; Lionel Hampton; Dr. Daniel A. Collins, vice chairman of the Stevenson Northern California campaign; Charles Sullivan; W. Byron Rumford, Assemblyman; Curtis Mosby; Andrew Hatcher, Assistant to Representative Nicholson; Merle C. Cadles, Masonic leader; Mrs. Irma Lewis of the California State Central Committee; and others.

Outstanding stars from Hollywood furnished entertainment.

During his speech, Governor Stevenson charged that Senator Taft, whom he described as "Honorary Candidate" of the Republican party, does not believe that the government should act to insure equal rights for all citizens.

Governor Stevenson declared that the time had come for a change from Eisenhower back to the Democratic ticket.

Governor Stevenson visited Spokane, Washington, where he addressed another enthusiastic campaign crowd. William Maxey, former boxing star and now a local practicing attorney, was among the many colored citizens in the audience. Washington's 17,000 or more colored votes appear to be safe for Stevenson judging from remarks circulating after the Governor's appearance here.

Sat. 10-25-52

At San Francisco the Governor's reception was also seen as an indication that the Golden State's colored voters favor the Democratic candidate.

Negro Leaders Crowd Onto Stevenson Train

Cour P. 1

By JAME L. HICKS

STEVENSON CAMPAIGN SPECIAL.—Colored Democratic leaders from all over the nation, apparently concentrating all their strength in one all-out effort, got behind the Stevenson campaign train in force Thursday and began to push it as if its stopping at the White House depended on them alone.

Directed by Publisher John P. Davis of Our World magazine, who received the "go sign" from Democratic chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, colored Democratic leaders began boarding the Stevenson special at Elkhart, Ind., and as the train rolled through Ohio into New York and back into Ohio, the build-up of colored leaders increased until by the time the train reached Cleveland Thursday night the club car of the special train had a faint resemblance to Harlem's famous "A" train.

Sun. 10-31-52

It was no mere accident that the colored party leaders began to come out in force. With the Dewey-Eisenhower forces trying vainly to win New York's heavy tional democratic committee to "turn on the heat" among the colored voters to make a show of strength among them which the Democratic party knew that it had.

For this show, Mitchell called on Davis, who through a series of phone calls from New York and Washington set the wheels in motion all over the nation to bring out the colored vote.

At every whistle stop they boarded the train singing the same song: "We're for Stevenson and we're going to win."

At Ashtabula, Ohio, where the attractive Cleveland City councilwoman Mrs. Jean Capers boarded the train along with State Industrial Commissioner Maynard Dickinson of Columbus and Editor Nathaniel Jones of the Toled Buckeye Review, Mrs. Capers said:

"I'm not in the least doubtful that Stevenson will win." She then went on to state that even the traditionally colored Republican wards of Cleveland will go for Stevenson in the national election.

Mrs. Capers said Cleveland's 135,000 colored people are located predominantly in the 11th, 12th, 17th and 18th wards. The 12th and 18th are Republican wards but she predicted they will go Democratic with the 12th and her own ward the 11th. There are 14,000 colored voters in the 11th ward alone.

Councilman Capers credited the October 5 meeting of Congressman Dawson in Washington with the new burst of interest in the campaign being shown by colored voters. She also was high in her praise of Senator John Sparkman and said she felt he is a "real liberal."

Mr. Dickerson also predicted a Democratic victory but he was more cautious in his predictions than was Mrs. Capers. He stated that Stevenson must leave Cuyahoga County with a substantial margin to carry the state but he unhesitatingly said that he felt such a margin would be forthcoming.

Dickerson said he has been encouraged by the activity of young colored voters in the campaign and cited a very heavy registration in Dayton. He said the attacks being made on Sparkman by the Republicans are "ineffective."

Editor Jones predicted a Dem cratic victory in Ohio and said ti increased registration among Oh voters would work to the adv tage of Stevenson.

Davis himself boarded the Stev enson train at Youngstown alon with Dr. John Franklin, statistician and research man for Stevenson. S. J. Phillips of the Booker T. Washington Memorial came aboard at Akron with Harold C. Saunders of Tuskegee Institute.

And as they poured aboard the train Stevenson "poured it on" in the matter of civil rights. Time after time he told his audiences that he stands for freedom and equality for everybody.

At Ashtabula he said "We seek the fullest possible freedom for individual men and women regardless of their race, their color or their creed."

South Warned By Stevenson To 'Beware'

Republican Victory Will Cost Dearly, He Tells Dixie

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

NASHVILE, Tenn. Oct. 11 (AP)—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson closed a two-day battle to keep Dixie Democratic with a sharp reminder tonight that a Republican victory will cost the South positions of power in Congress.

The Democratic presidential nominee, standing firmly on the Democratic platform, interpreted his difference with the South on civil rights as one of method only.

"I do not believe," Stevenson said, "that Southerners have less regard for human dignity than other Americans."

In an address prepared for delivery here tonight at Berry Field, the Illinois governor took a parting fling at Democratic governors—Byrnes of South Carolina, Shivers of Texas, Kennon of Louisiana—who have abandoned his cause and jumped to the Eisenhower camp.

Coins New One For Faithless

"Embittered apostates" he called them, without speaking their names—men who "proclaim themselves Democrats while supporting the nominee of the Republican party."

Stevenson put in an 18-hour day on the political firing line, a busy day of campaigning here in Tennessee and at Miami and Tampa along a trail Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had followed in early September.

In Miami, where Republican nominee Eisenhower had made a corruption in government speech, Stevenson promised he would fight corruption "ruthlessly."

Jeers At Ike's Claims

Also in Miami, and here tonight in Nashville, the Illinois governor jeered at Eisenhower's claim that the South is a neglected, taken-for-granted, captive of the Democrats.

A crowd of 10,000 heard his early afternoon speech at Miami, about 2,000 less than heard Eisenhower deliver a night speech in September. Nearly 15,000 others lined streets over which Stevenson passed or greeted him at the airport.

Eisenhower, he said in the Nashville address, has suggested to Southerners that the road to freedom from political captivity lies in following the "embittered apostates."

"I say," the Democratic nominee declared, "it can only lead to the political emasculation of a region which has played a tremendous role in shaping American policy from the dawning days of this nation.

"The suggestion that the South can obtain a national political influence only by bedding down with the GOP runs squarely counter to the record. I would refer these latter-day Mugwumps to a roster of the United States Congress."

Names Key Figures

How would they explain, he asked, how the South would be served better by Richard Nixon of California as presiding officer of the Senate rather than John Sparkman of Alabama; by Joe Martin of Massachusetts rather than Sam Rayburn of Texas as speaker of the House; by Sen. Saltonstall of Massachusetts rather than Russell of Georgia as chairman of the Armed Services Committee; by McCarthy of Wisconsin rather than McClellan of Arkansas on the Expenditures Committee.

Stevenson acknowledged that many of his Nashville listeners probably disagree with him because he accepts the Democratic platform and its declaration for continued efforts to end discrimination because of race, religion or national origin.

Smooths Differences

But, he said,

"I refuse to believe there is any conflict between my viewpoint and yours in regard to the stated objectives of this platform plank. . . . it is my conviction that our difference, such as it is, is no more than a disagreement over the method by which we should pursue a common end."

Stevenson professed no alarm because some Democrats disagree with others — "blind, uncritical submission to any party line is foreign to American tradition."

He said, the genius of his party lies in its ability to adjust conflicting viewpoints and arrive finally at programs and policies that meet the highest aspirations of all Americans.

Mollification Efforts Made

Thus the Democratic nominee apparently was attempting to mollify the South a bit on civil rights without retreating from his support of the Democratic plank on that touchy issue.

He laid emphasis on another subject of vital interest to Dixie in saying his term as Illinois governor taught him "the virtues of states rights as a bulwark against big government."

Southerners have contended that racial and other problems which concern them particularly are pretty much a matter for the states themselves to handle.

Hints At Shabbiness

"You and I know that the doctrine has sometimes been put to shabby use," Stevenson said, "that it has served as an excuse for inaction rather than as a shield for our personal liberties. But, as I have often had occasion to remind some of my more impatient compatriots, state and local government is, and must always be, the basis structure upon which the federal government is built."

The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Democratic nominee said, is one of the great achievements of this generation — one of the accomplishments of big government that can be defended.

Talks Of TVA

"I do not have to endorse TVA to this audience," he said. "And I see no signs here tonight of that slavery from which the general promised to protect us when he pledged that there would be no more TVAs if he is elected."

While he was at it, Stevenson called the South "a great American reservoir of enlightened internationalism."

Southerns have always been among the first to reach for their squirrel guns in war time, he said. But Southerners, he said, also have dreamed of peace "and led the struggle to make that dream a reality."

"I find it incredible," Stevenson said, "that the Republican party now sends glib men among you to tell you that somehow all this has been wrong—that the isolationism which never sank a root in this region now represents your last, best hope."

How He Acquired 'Adlai'

The governor referred again to his Southern lineage—said he acquired "my odd prefix, Adlai," back in North Carolina from Presbyterians who hunted for a name in the Bible. But he said he wouldn't want folks to think he was an itinerant politician trying to claim some "kissin' kin."

"I believe," Stevenson said, "that in the year 1952, as it has been for more than a hundred years, it is enough in the South for a man to present his credentials as a life-long Democrat.

"I believe this is adequate assurance that the man who stands before you is a friend—deeply aware of the great contributions the South has made in the past to this nation of ours, supremely confident of the equally great contributions it will make in the future, determined that both shall receive their due and the South its rightful place in the sun."

Says GOP Trying Panic

In Florida, Stevenson charged the GOP with trying to promote a political panic in the South and pledged to fight corruption ruthlessly.

Gambling With Security Charged

Stevenson accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio of "playing a numbers game—Russian roulette with the nation's security."

The crowd laughed and cheered when he referred to Taft as "the greatest living authority" on what Eisenhower thinks about everything.

The Democratic presidential candidate led his aerial task force along the Miami-Tampa route Eisenhower followed in September, laying down his answers on the issues of corruption and a captive Southland. The men of "fabulous Florida," he said, "are free men."

Thousands of Miami residents were out for a look at the first Democratic nominee ever to visit their state—a critical one this year instead of safely Democrat.

They gave Stevenson a warm welcome and generous applause.

Ike's Miami Crowd Larger

The turnout wasn't as big, though, as the one for Gen. Eisenhower on Sept. 3. In downtown areas the throngs seemed to be about a standoff in numbers and enthusiasm with those which greeted Eisenhower.

But police thought the shirt sleeved and shorts audience clustered in front of the band shell in Bay Front Park was smaller than the estimated all-time record of 12,000 pulled by Eisenhower.

Police Lt. Paul Benham estimated 10,000 people were gathered along the palms of the park to hear Stevenson. Police Sgt. Grady Tombley put the crowd at the airport at some 2,500 and that along the streets at 12,000. Eisenhower's street turnout as a whole was bigger, but he had followed a much longer route through Coral Gables and over to Miami Beach.

Plane Razzes Adlai

A plane trailing a banner buzzed the park just as Stevenson arrived. The banner read: "Welcome Adlai, but we like Ike."

Stevenson got a big hand with a bow to a famous Florida product—sunshine.

"I think a little sunshine would be a good thing for those gloomy Old Guard Republicans," he quipped. "They might have a brighter view of things if they came down here more often."

If the crowd wasn't as big as Eisenhower's at least it seemed as responsive. The governor drew a big round of handclaps and cheers when he promised to battle corruption.

The audience whooped it up and laughed, too, when he jabbed at what he called a "Republican campaign of systematic irrelevance and calculated confusion."

Picks Up Odds And Ends

Stevenson picked up at the end some points he made in other speeches elsewhere, cracking at Eisenhower and Taft on the issues of cutting taxes and armaments.

Eisenhower had hit the corruption issue hard in Miami, calling for a clean-out in Washington and spelling out details of Internal Revenue Bureau scandals.

Stevenson had his say on the corruption issue in a couple of paragraphs. He said he was pleased to see Miami had learned the lessons taught him as governor of Illinois, that "corruption will not wait for leisurely attention."

"It must be attacked by those in authority," he said, "and it must be ruthlessly rooted out before it has a chance to fester and spread through the whole of our political system."

Hits At Alleged Neglect

Stevenson hit back at another theme Eisenhower hammered through the South — that Dixie has been taken for granted by the Democrats and now should shake loose its shackles.

The charge that the people of the South are becoming "faceless slaves to Washington bureaucracy" answers itself, he said.

"Slaves do not own the cities they build; slaves do not even share in the fruit of the common effort," he said.

The GOP, the Democratic nominee declared, is "trying to frighten you into the polling places, to promote a panic which will lead you blindly to fall into their waiting arms."

Says He's 'Talking Sense'

While honest criticisms can be made of the Democratic administration, the governor said, Democratic leaders nevertheless "are and have been pretty good human beings."

Yet the Republican policy, he said, is to try to "induce a gnawing fear of the government you have built—and this is a dangerous and reckless line for it strikes at your confidence in yourselves."

What he is trying to do, Stevenson said, is to offset a Republican campaign of systematic irrelevance and calculated confusion" by talking sense to the American people.

Yes, We're For Stevenson

A man in Oklahoma City called this writer the other night and said, "My wife and I are having an argument, and I would like for you to answer two questions: 'Are you a Democrat, and are you supporting Stevenson?'"

It was quite evident, when we had affirmed our support of the Democratic ticket and told the man we were a registered Democrat, that he had previously not believed his wife, who knew more about our political alliances than he did.

It is because we do not want to go into the November election without everyone knowing where we stand we are announcing here in this column that we are registered as a Democrat, and have been since the advent of Franklin D. Roosevelt into politics, and that we are supporting Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman for president and vice president, respectively. In order to emphasize our endorsement of the Democratic party this year we have published on the front of this issue an address we made at Chickasha last Friday night before the annual conference of the C. M. E. church in Oklahoma.

The state Democratic central committee had nothing to do with the delivery of that speech, and the only recompense we received for the same was the travel expense handed this writer from the hand of the treasurer of the conference, Rev. N. H. Humphrey, of Oklahoma City. The truth is we did not know where the Democratic headquarters were in Oklahoma City last Tuesday when a teacher from Seminole, Prof. J. T. West, came to our office seeking directions to that headquarters. We have since been there to interview Oscar Chapman, secretary of the Interior. The thought we wish to convey is that our support of candidates Stevenson and Sparkman is based solely upon what we feel their election will mean to the nation as a whole and to Negroes in particular, and not because of any personal and selfish interest.

Is is inconceivable that any sane mother in America, whose boys in on the battle front today in foreign lands, could develop the idea a man who has spent all of his adult years training and fighting for war, is a fit subject to administer peace to the world. If we would at this moment go to our door to observe a man armed with a gun, a bomb and a saber, rushing down the road we certainly would not assume that gentleman was directing his attention to a path of peace. One could disarm that gentleman, but there is probabality that war would still be in his heart.

We liked the answer the other day Governor Stevenson gave to a man who asked him why the United States is today fighting in Korea. The answer was, "So that we will not have to fight in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oklahoma City." To find permanent peace, the world must find a mighty leader who believes in peaceful arbitration and adjustment, and is thus willing to sit down around the world council table and give a little as he takes a little. Peace will come out of such an atmosphere, and in no other way.

To think that General Eisenhower, who has lived his life in an atmosphere of force, violence and ultimatum, can presto, when and if he reaches the White House, abandon his long background and training in ukase and decree is foolhardy. Eisenhower when once in the White House will attempt to attack matters as he did in Normandy and in Berlin. He knows no other way.

The very isolation of this man from the liberal waves of public sentiment in this country caused him to take the position he did when approached by Congressman Adam Powell of New York. Here we have a man seeking to be president of the United States, and yet when Congressman Powell sought to have him give his opinion about civil rights for Negroes in this country he said he would have to give the matter considerable study before he could express an opinion. It appears to this writer it is rather late in life for this man to admit he knows nothing about the constitution of the United States and the guarantees it gives to citizens irrespective of color. For a man to say he has not formed any convictions respecting the rights of Negroes, and yet has lived in Texas, where a million Negroes reside, relates in a positive way to the incompetence of that individual.

But we feel Eisenhower was intellectually dishonest when he made that statement to Congressman Powell, for we all recall at another date, when called in question respecting jim crow units in the army, where he has been a dominant figure for the past quarter of a century, the general immediately affirmed his belief in jim crow units for black boys who are forced under our draft laws to bare their breasts to foreign foes and become cannon fodder for this nation.

But the most serious charge that can be brought against Eisenhower as a candidate for the presidency of the United States is the fact that he is a captive of Rankin Republicans and Dixiecrats. All of the Democrats, except those who are estranged from the Democratic party because of the troublesome tidelands issue and the Negro, are for Stevenson. These Dixiecrats say they are opposed to Stevenson because of his stand, and the stand of the Democratic party platform on civil rights. One instantly wonders what star chamber reasons the Dixiecrats have for supporting Eisenhower because of the same issue.

There is unusual and marked similarity between the action of Republicans who today are collaborating with Dixiecrats and the historic period of Reconstruction, when President Hayes, in order to win the election entered into a secret agreement with the South, resulting from which almost all of the freedom gained for Negroes by reason of Lincoln's proclamation, was nullified.

Makes Stand Clear In Speech

Marked Contrast To Position Of Gen. Eisenhower

NEW YORK.— Gov. Adlai Stevenson bluntly served notice Thursday night, August 28, that he stands four-square for a federal FEPC with enforcement powers.

The Democratic nominee made his position clear in addressing the New York State Democratic convention. He repeated the assertion later in accepting the presidential nomination of New York's Liberal party.

The Stevenson announcement was in marked contrast to that of the Republican nominee, Gen Eisenhower, who less than 24 hours before had restated his opposition to what he termed a "compulsory" FEPC.

Gov. Stevenson also met head-on the issue of ending filibusters, declaring that, if elected he "would use whatever influence I may have to encourage the Congress to shake off its shackles."

Many observers saw in Gov. Stevenson's bold speech an answer to Cong. Adam Clayton Powell's threat to stay home on election day, rather than support Sen. John Sparkman, the vice presidential nominee.

After a conference with Gov. Stevenson Friday, Congressman Powell reversed his position and pledged his 100 percent support of the Democratic nominee.

Defends Running Mate

Stevenson prefaced his civil rights address with a defense of Sparkman. Terming the Alabaman, "the physical embodiment of the social and economic progress of the past two great decades, the Illinois governor said of his running mate:

"He has enlisted for life in the struggle to improve the economic lot and the security of all our people."

His announcement in favor of an enforceable FEPC brought prolonged cheers from his enthusiastic Democratic audience.

"I have been very much impressed by a bill recently reported favorably by the Senate Labor Committee," he said.

"It encourages the federal commission to stay out of any state with an effective commission; by the same token, however, it encourages the states to act because, if they do not, the national government has the power to do so.

Enforcement By Court

"The bill requires the federal commission to undertake a nonpartisan and nationwide educational program, to proceed by persuasion as far as possible, and, in cases of complaints of violation, to proceed by very careful deliberation and full and fair hearings. Enforcement would be by order of a court, not an administrative body.

Attacking the southern practice of blocking passage of legislation by filibusters, Gov. Stevenson said:

"I believe firmly in the principle stated in our platform—the principle that majority rule shall prevail, after reasonable debate, in both houses of our congress."

"The sound of tireless voices is the price we pay for the right to hear the music of our own opinions. But there is also a moment at which democracy must prove its capacity to act.

No Right To Strangle

"Every man has a right to be heard; but no man has the right to strangle democracy with a single set of vocal chords."

"In these perilous times, we cannot risk submerging our national purposes in a sea of interminable conversation. As president, I could not make the decision, but I could and would use whatever influence I may have to encourage the congress to shake off its shackles."

Governor Stevenson moved into a discussion of civil rights after expressing hope that the Republicans will permit the Democrats to discuss foreign policy "not on the plane of demagoguery, but rather on the plane of serious factual discussion." He then said:

"And we could well apply the same rule to the problems here at home. One of these I would like to mention here tonight is the question of civil rights.

Defines Civil Rights

"The phrase civil rights means a number of concrete things to me and to you, too. It means the right to be treated equally before the law. It means the right to equal opportunity for education, for employment, for decent living conditions. It means that none of these rights shall be denied because of race, color or creed.

"The history of freedom, my friends, in our country has been the history of knocking down the barriers to equal rights. One after another they have fallen, and great names in our history record their collapse: The Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Woman's Suffrage Amendment, and so on down to the 1947 report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights.

"The record of our progress is a proud one, but it's far from over. Brave and important tasks remain. We cannot rest until we honor in fact as well as word the plain language of the Declaration of Independence.

Habits More Effective

"This is our goal. It requires far more than action by government. Laws are never as effective as habits. The fight for equal rights must go on every day in our souls and our consciences, in our schools and our churches and our homes, in our factories and our offices as well as in our city councils, our state legislatures and our national Congress.

"In this discussion, of all discussions, let us not be self-righteous. Let's work for results, not just empty political advantage. We are dealing here with fundamental human rights, not just votes.

"And this is a job for the East, the North, the West, as well as the South. I know. I have been the governor of a great northern state. I have had to stop outrages committed against peaceful, law-abiding citizens and minorities.

Sought FEPC Law

"I have twice proposed to my legislature a law setting up in our state an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Commission. And I am proud to say, my friends, that the Democrats in our legislature voted solidly for that bill. But I must report in simple truth, that the bill was lost in Springfield, Ill., because of virtually solid opposition from the party which claims descent from Abraham Lincoln.

"All the same, gratifying progress has been made in Illinois toward the elimination of job discrimination by the initiative of business itself. And I would be less than fair if I didn't acknowledge it gratefully.

"In saying this is no sectional problem, I don't mean to say that there is no particular problem in the South. Of course there is a problem in the South. In many respects, the problem is more serious there than elsewhere. But just as it is chastening to realize our own failures and our shortcomings in the North, so it is both just and hopeful to recognize and admit the great progress in the South.

Into Southern Schools

"Things are taking place in the South today that would have seemed impossible only a few years ago. In the last two years alone ten state universities have admitted Negro students for the first time to their graduate and professional schools. And that's only one of many examples that could be cited of the wonders that are working in the South.

"We can agree that the problem is nation-wide; we can agree that good progress has been made; but I think we can also agree that unremitting effort is the cause of most of that progress, and that unremitting effort is the way to assure more progress in the future. Part of that effort must be legislative. The Democratic platform of 1952 states the goals of Federal legislation.

"I've often affirmed the belief in strong state and local administration, as some of you know. I believe—with your own great Governors Al Smith, Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman—I believe with them that affirmative state governments can rise to meet these pressing social problems, and can thereby arrest the trend toward over-centralized federal power.

Should Meet People's Needs

"In Illinois I have worked to make the state government responsive to the needs of the people so that it would not be necessary for them to turn to Washington everlastingly for help. I like to think that people are becoming more and more conscious of the role of the states in our federal system; more and more conscious that we will save more money by doing the jobs at home than by screaming about waste and extravagance in Washington.

"Now, in the case of equal opportunity for employment, I believe that it is not alone the duty but the enlightened self-interest of each state to develop its own positive employment practices program—a program adapted to local conditions, emphasizing education and conciliation and providing for judicial enforcement. That's the kind of a law I proposed in Illinois.

"I think the time has come to talk sensibly about how we can make more rapid progress in this field rather than how we can make more votes. I think civil rights can and should be discussed both publicly and in Congress with less emotion and more civility and more honesty.

Have Local Difficulties

"I think—indeed I know—that there are leaders in the South who are just as anxious as we are to move ahead. But we must frankly recognize that they have local difficulties. We must recognize, too, that further government interference with free men, with free markets, with free ideas, is distasteful to many people of good will who dislike racial discrimination just as much as we do.

"Now this is not the time, of course, to discuss all these familiar obstacles. Let me only say that in a spirit of give and take, of tolerance and of understanding, we can clean up this fire hazard in our basement faster and more effectively.

"But our platform also favors federal legislation—particularly, I assume when states fail to act and inequalities of treatment persist. The problem, of course, is what kind of federal legislation.

Nixon Opposed Bill

"Personally I have been very favorably impressed by the bill recently reported by the Senate Labor committee. By the way, only three members opposed it, one of whom was Senator Nixon. Both your New York senators joined in sponsoring this bill.

"It creates a federal commission, encourages the federal commission to stay out of any state with an effective state commission; and by the same token, however, it encourages the state to act because, if they do not, the national government has the power to do so.

"The bill requires the federal commission to undertake a nonpartisan and nation-wide educational program, to proceed by persuasion as far as possible, and in cases of complaints of violation, to proceed by very careful deliberation and by full and fair hearing. Enforcement would be by order of a court, not an administrative body.

Stalemate In Congress

"You know as well as I do that we have reached a sort of legislative stalemate in this field in the Congress. In so far as this is due to real, legitimate objections to the substance of the legislation, I think this senate bill goes a very long way toward meeting such objections. It may be that it can be improved still further, especially

in the direction of giving the states a reasonable time in which to act.

"Now insofar as the present stalemate is due to the misuse of the processes of deliberation and debate in Congress, the problem that we confront is somewhat different.

"I believe firmly in the principle stated in our platform—the principle that majority rule shall prevail, after reasonable debate. And from my own experience with the practical workings of representatoive government, I would interpret 'reasonable' very liberally, because majorities can be tvrannical too.

"The principle of majority rule is important in a much broader area than that of civil rights—it is of vital importance, for example, in the field of foreign policy. One of the most famous of all filibusters occurred way back in 1917 in the debate over President Wilson's proposal to arm merchant ships for the protection of American lives and property against power-mad aggression.

"It is not inconceivable that a similar situation might occur today or tomorrow in the delicate state of our foreign relations. In these perilous times we cannot risk, it seems to me, submerging our national purposes in a sea of interminable conversation.

Would Fight Old Shackles

"The precise nature of the changes that should be made in the present rules of Congress is, of course, a problem for the Congress itself, for each House, under our Constitution, makes its own rules for doing business. As President, I could not make the decision, but I could and I would use whatever influence I may have to encourage Congress to shake off its ancient shackles.

"I would urge, I would urge in these fields and in many others that affect national policy, that all of us resolve to take a fresh look. There has been too much freezing of positions, too much emotion, too much dogmatic statements of irrevocable attitudes.

"We are dealing here with human situations, with human emotions, with human intelligence; our purpose must be to reason together for the common benefit of all of us: our interest must be not in controversy but in results.

Sorry, Not Surprised

"This has been my attitude, and this will be my attitude. If there are those who disapprove, I will be sorry, but not surprised. If there are those who approve, I bespeak their best efforts and pledge them mine, confident that in the long run results will be more eloquent than oratory.

"I have been talking to you about methods. About goals. About goals there can, of course, be no disagreement. We believe in the equality of rights and the equality of opportunity for all Americans. In affirming this belief, the Democratic platform was but the mirror of our conscience. We must continue this fight until it is won."

Southerners Don't Like Adlai's 'Right's Stand

ATLANTA.—(INS)— Two southern governors lashed out Friday against Gov. Adlai Stevenson's stand for civil rights, but his pronouncement apparently failed to effect Dixie's pledge to support the Democratic ticket.

Gov. Herman Talmadge declared:

"That's the third thing Stevenson has done that I don't like, but, unless he does something worse, I shall continue to vote for him."

Louisiana's governor, Robert Kennon, said he is playing the role of "a bleacher umpire," and that, as far as he is concerned, Stevenson has "more than two strikes, but not yet three, against him in Louisiana."

Kennon, who fought the party's loyalty pledge oath at the recent Chicago convention, said Louisiana has become a "two-party state," and that neither the Democrats nor Republicans can count Louisiana in their columns until election returns are counted.

Governors Hugh White of Mississippi and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina were reported "out of town." White's secretary said he was "unreachable by telephone."

Both staunchly opposed the Democrats' civil rights stand but, nevertheless, have threatened no revolt against the Stevenson ticket as many had expected.

Talmadge explained that he was "disappointed" when Stevenson named Wilson Wyatt as personal campaign advisor, again when he endorsed federal ownership of tideland oil and, "more than ever," when he "bowed to the Americans for Democratic Action, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and the so-called liberals by such an endorsement of civil rights."

ZION BISHOP FOR STEVENSON.—Bishop W. J. Walls, left, senior bishop of the AME Zion church, shakes hands with Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for President, at the beginning of a conference in the Congress hotel in Chicago when the Illinois governor went to Chicago for TV and radio appearances. Bishop Walls whose home is in Chicago says that the governor of his state is the man that this country needs in this time of emergency.

Stevenson's the Same In North and South

In Wheeling, W. Va., Pittsburgh Harlem and other cities where there is a large Negro vote, General Eisenhower was for civil rights and an end to segregation.

In the South he played in with the Dixiecrat elements and did not discuss civil rights.

Now, we learn that on a recent TV program he used a "split."

In the South, he appeared with three one-time Democratic governors, now supporting him—Byrnes of South Carolina, Shivers of Texas, and Kennan of Louisiana.

Then for Northern stations he appeared with 25 Republican governors—almost all of whom emphasized civil rights and General Eisenhower's position favoring them.

This likely will make for votes.

Governor Stevenson made the same speech—North, East, South and West.

Which can the South most depend on—the man who told the truth in all speeches—or the man who was for civil rights in the North and evasive in the South?

Associated Press Wirephoto

NEGRO SUPPORT is pledged Governor Adlai Stevenson by Representative Powell of New York, shaking hands with him. Between them is Mutual-Security Administrator Averell Harriman, and at extreme right is New York City Councilman Earl Brown.

Negro Leaders From 5 States Vow Their Full Support for Stevenson

Civil-Rights Stand Is 'Satisfactory'

By The Associated Press

New York, Aug. 29.—Adlai Stevenson was promised all-out support by more than a dozen Negro leaders in at least five key states today.

The Democratic presidential candidate then took off by plane for Springfield, Ill., after a three-day series of speeches and conferences in New York and New Jersey. He devoted a portion of each speech to civil rights. He arrived in Springfield about 5:30.

Representative Powell (D., N. Y.), acting as spokesman with the approval of the Negro leaders, said after conferring with Stevenson that "we are now ready to back him to the limit. We are entirely satisfied on the entire civil-rights issue now."

Shortly after the nomination of Stevenson's vice-presidential running mate, Senator Sparkman of Alabama, Powell had said that he expected Negroes to boycott the Democratic national ticket.

Another prominent Negro leader, Channing Tobias, who conferred with Stevenson earlier in the day, said he was "very much impressed" with Stevenson's statement on civil rights, the filibuster, and allied subjects in his speeches here. He evaded questions on whether he'd support Stevenson's candidacy, however. Tobias, a United States delegate to the United Nations, was accompanied by Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Earlier this week, when N.A.A.C.P. representatives conferred with Dwight Eisenhower, the Republican candidate, Wilkins said the organization did not endorse political parties.

Powell told reporters after his group's conference:

"We feel the whole question has been spelled out. There can be no argument as far as the Negro voters are concerned—or for that matter, any other minorities. We are ready to back him to the limit."

Last August 3 the Harlem congressman told a mass meeting that the Negro was sold down the river at both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. He warned that the Negro voter just will not go to the polls at all" if Democrats followed Republicans in "pussyfooting on the civil-rights issue."

But today he emphasized that he and the Negro leaders from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Connecticut who attended the conference were satisfied with Stevenson's stand on civil rights.

Stevenson promised a strong pronouncement, Powell said, on two details that would clarify his position: Segregation in the armed forces and segregation in Washington.

Breakfasts With Baruch

Stevenson began his last day here by having breakfast with statesman Bernard Baruch, who is out of favor with the Truman Administration.

When he came out of Baruch's home after a breakfast lasting an hour and 10 minutes, Stevenson told reporters:

"There was no discussion of politics at all. We talked mainly about inflation and som eother economic matters. It was a good brekfast and a very interesting talk."

In answer to a question as to whether they agreed on the matters discussed, Stevenson smiled and said:

"We didn't argue."

Baruch has not yet stated whether he favors Stevenson or Eisenhower.

Confers With Farley

Later, Stevenson conferred 15 minutes with James A. Farley, former Postmaster General and Democratic national chairman.

After their talk Farley said he believed the Democratic Party is "better situated nationally than any time since 1936." He forecast that Stevenson would carry the South, including Texas.

As a luncheon guest, Stevenson had Dr. Ralph Bunche, chairman of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and a prominent Negro leader. Afterwards he declined to discuss politics with reporters.

Other visitors to the Democratic candidate's hotel suite were Lewis W. Douglas, former U. S. ambassador to Great Britain; Mutuel Security Administrator Avelell Harriman, and Social Security Administrator Oscar Ewing.

Powell Is 'Satisfied' With Adlai's Position

By FREEMAN FULBRIGHT
INS Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK.—(INS)—Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and other Eastern leaders congratulated Adlai Stevenson, Friday for what they called his "forthright" civil rights speeches and announced their "100 per cent support" of his Democratic presidential candidacy.

Powell previously had expressed dissatisfaction with the civil rights platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties but told newsmen after conferring with Stevenson that he is now "thoroughly satisfied" with the Illinois governor's interpretation of his party's plank.

The New York congressman said he and his group of 14, had prepared an agenda asking Stevenson "to take the platform and spell it out to remove the ambiguity in it."

Powell added:

"But after his speeches of last Thursday night, we came to congratulate him. We are thoroughly satisfied with the entire civil rights situation now and we feel personally gratified that the plank has been spelled out."

Powell admitted however that there were minor details still to be desired such as "strong pronouncements" on segregation of races in the nation's capital and the armed forces.

The congressman took a slap at Stevenson's Republican presidential opponent Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who he said "still stands without correction" on his testimony before a congressional committee in which he favored segregation in the armed forces.

The Stevenson speeches to which Powell referred were be-ed by (Stevenson's) forthright po- handle civil rights legis- fore the state Democratic con- sition." might be proposed if vention and the Liberal party con- vention. In them, the governor de- clared that the federal govern- ment "has a direct responsibility to assure equal rights for all our people." becomes president.

The speeches also were applaud- ed by another leader, Dr. Chal- ning H. Tobias, a director of the Phelps Stokes foundation. Tobias said "I was very much impress-

However, Tobias judged a ques- tion whether he will personally support the Democratic nominee, the present immigration laws with saying "I may want to announce my position a little later. I like the position he has taken and the po- sition of the Democratic party." Celler said that he as civil rights. had no opin- on the present immigration statute but asked him to prepare an analysis of it for his last day of his New York visit study.

Stevenson conferred also on the with Chairman Celler of the house judiciary committee which would

Powell's Switch On Adlai, As Everyone Suspected

NEW YORK (ANP) — When Adam Powell shook hands with Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson and declared he would support the ticket, the Harlem congressman did what everybody knew would do.

When Adam ranted over the Democratic Party platform and critized the Civil Rights program, he wasn't fooling anybody with his antics. People who've followed Adam since he first tasted power, realize what he was after.

Adam felt neglected. Nobody had paid much attention to him. So he had to do something to let the people know he still was alive. Therefore, his walkout.

But Adam forgot one thing. He has never lived down that insulting remark he made about the wife of President Truman. Did he think for one minute that the Democrats would swallow his gutter-snipe remarks?

Now Adam claims a great victory. He will tell all Harlem that he alone is responsible for Adlai Stevenson's stand on FEPC and civil rights.

But when Adam told a night club audience that he had an appointment with Gov. Stevenson, little did he realize that he was one of four appointments with colored "leaders" the candidate had arranged for the same day. That day, patterned after "Negro Days" at state fairs or expositions, saw a parade headed by Powell, following by Channing Tobias, Roy Wilkins, Thurgood Marshall, Lester Granger, Earl Brown, Hubert Bruce and Ralph Bunche.

All were not together. In fact Bruce, Harlem district leader, and Brown were emphatic in stating that their visit was not in support of Powell's visit. Also Roy Wilkins, Thurgood Marshall and Lester Granger's visits were separate;

Dr. Bunche lunched with Stevenson and hurried to say his visit was "nonpartisan." Channing Tobias, who Westbrook Pegler says is a "left winger" (devoting a column to his connections with those organizations), was also impressed. The former Y. M. C. A. secretary for colored work said he was "very much impressed and appreciative" of the Governor's stand on the issue of Negro rights, which he called "forthright." Lester Granger of the non-political Urban League, Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall of the militant and politically minded NAACP agreed with Tobias' statement.

But it was Powell who stole the headlines. He had built up to this with dramatic surety and from a restaurant which features regular broadcasts at midnight, frequented by people from all walks of life. Powell had related before the newspapers told the story, that he was impressed with Gov. Stevenson's approach on civil rights and that in a speech earlier that evening, Stevenson had promised to support FEPC and a revision of the senate rules on cloture.

Powell now says he is off to converse with Sen. Spackman. According to the New York Congressman, he's a very fine individual and perhaps may be converted to the right way of thinking despite his Alabama birth.

Truman Gibson Among Adlai's Fund Donors

By JIMMY HICKS

PADUCAH, Ky. — Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide to the secretary of war, was listed by Gov. Adlai Stevenson as a contributor to the controversial "supplemental salaries fund" which the Democratic nominee explained here Saturday.

Mr. Gibson's name was included in a list of 1,000 names which the governor reluctantly released to reporters at the Claypool Hotel here, following repeated demands that he explain his fund as Senator Nixon had.

The list, which included contributions ranging from $5 to $2,500, showed that Mr. Gibson contributed $10 to the fund. His address was given as 3507 S. Parkway, Chicago. Mr. Gibson, a successful attorney, is secretary of the International Boxing Commission.

Ten Of 1,000 Colored

A hurried check of the 1,000 names showed that the list also includes the names of 10 other persons whose Chicago addresses indicate that they may be colored.

The list could not be completely checked as to racial identity at press time, but those felt to be colored contributors were listed as follows:

Mrs. Marquire Acehart, 4832 St. Lawrence; Mrs. Barnes, 3211 Wentworth ave.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brown, 4831 Vincennes ave.; Mrs. Marie L. Brown, 3639 S. Parkway; Mrs. Mildred Casey, 310 E. 42nd st.;

Mrs. Marie D. Harvey, 3762 Lake Park ave., $25; Mrs. Jackie Jones, 3801 Lake Park ave.; $25; Mrs. Catherine M. Lyons, Apt. 2E, 4247 S. Ellis ave., $2; Mrs. Cleo McGill, 3600 Prairie ave., $10; Dr. Ernest J. Ricks,, 4655 S. Michigan ave., $5.

Fund Totals $18,150

Stevenson, who said the fund totaled $18,150, explained it as follows:

He explored methods to improve the salaries of state officials and, "when other plans were found impracticable," he finally adopted the practice of making gifts around Christmas time to a small number of key executives who were making sacrifices to stay in the State government.

He said the money for these gifts was taken from funds left over from contributions to his 1948 governorship campaign.

There were other monies listed as being received by Stevenson after he had been elected governor, but in all cases the contributions made by the persons named were made for the 1948 campaign.

All Donors To 1948 Campaign

Thus, what Stevenson actually gave to the press was a list of the people who had contributed to his 1948 election campaign.

In releasing the list he said:

"I have been loath to make public the names of the contributors of the money from which these gifts were made—nevertheless, in view of the public interest in the circumstances surrounding these gifts, I have undertaken to canvass by telephone a number of these donors.

"Certain of these donors have expressed to me regret that any disclosure of their contributions may be necessary. However, they have said that if I feel such a disclosure is required by the special circumstances of this case, they will agree to it."

The amount contributed by Mrs. A. C. Heart and Mrs. A. Barnes was $5 each. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brown contributed $10 jointly, Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Harvey gave $25 each and Mrs. Marie L. Brown, highest colored contributor, gave $170.

Kansas City Call Backs Stevenson

KANSAS CITY, Mo., — The Kansas City Call, weekly newspaper, announced last week that it is supporting Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for President.

In a front page editorial by C. A. Franklin, editor, declared that anyone who hears Stevenson's speeches cannot help being "impressed with the earnestness of the man"

Magazine Says Adlai Has Bulk Of Negro Vote

More than 4,000,000 Negroes are expected to vote in the presidential election in November and most of these will cast their ballot for the Democratic ticket despite the presence of Sen. John Sparkman.

That is the prediction made by Newsweek magazine in its current issue after a survey of leading editors of Negro newspapers.

The article points out that the 4,000,000 registered colored voters are about 1,000,000 more than in the last presidential election. (There are about 9,000,000 Negroes of voting age in the U. S. A., according to the census bureau.)

If these Negroes do vote, Negroes will have a greater effect this year on the election outcome than they did in 1948, Newsweek said.

"In 1948, an estimated 65 per cent of the Negroes who voted did so for Harry S. Truman, and their votes gave him his margin of victory in several close states. They could do the same for Stevenson," the magazine declares.

Hicks Now Back On Stevenson Train

BALTIMORE

James L. Hicks, AFRO political writer, rejoined the Stevenson campaign entourage at Chicago on Oct. 27. Mr. Hicks left the Stevenson press corps when denied a room with other reporters at Hotel Roosevelt in New Orleans.

He explained that he did not blame Governor Stevenson for the incident and that he still intended to cast his vote for the Democratic nominee.

General Eisenhower avoided a similar incident at New Orleans by keeping his press corps aboard his special train. Ralph Matthews is traveling with the Eisenhower party for the AFRO.

34a(1) 1952 Democratic Senator John Sparkman

Sparkman confers with Negro leaders—Sen. John J. Sparkman, Democratic candidate for vice president, conferred with Negro Democratic leaders in Washington Oct. 4. Left to right: Arthur W. Mitchell, of Petersburg, Va., former congressman from Illinois; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala., attorney; Sparkman and Rep. William Dawson of Chicago. Sparkman told a meeting of 100 Negro party workers that he would stand on his civil rights record. (Associated Press photo.)

Response to Sparkman's talk to Negro rally called 'terrific'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP)—A Negro official of the Democratic National Committee said today there was a highly favorable reaction to Sen. John J. Sparkman's talk of Negro Democratic workers last Saturday.

John P. Davis, the official, said the response at the meeting was "terrific."

Davis is an assistant to Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of its minorities division.

Davis said Saturday's meeting was not called to hear Sparkman but was an organizational gathering of campaign workers. The senator was invited because he was in town at the time. Other party leaders also attended, Davis said.

"This meeting was not called for Sparkman to explain anything to anybody," he declared.

"We already knew his record as that of a friendly Southern liberal-minded person who stands on the Democratic platform.

"We have nothing to apologize for in either of our candidates. We think either one is better than both of the Republican candidates put together."

DAVIS SAID several of the workers spoke in praise of Sparkman after the senator had made his talk. He said Sparkman was not quizzed about such issues as a Senate cloture rule which would permit shutting off debate or a compulsory fair employment practices act.

The Democratic platform supports federal action in the FEPC field and also urges changes in Senate rules to permit shutting off of filibusters, which have been used to block civil rights measures.

Sparkman told the meeting the Republicans had misrepresented his position on civil rights and that he believed knotty problems in this area could be solved, given "a spirit of goodwill."

He said the key to solving race problems was improvement in economic conditions and that he always had worked for this.

Davis said these were among persons at the meeting who praised Sparkman:

Former Rep. Arthur Mitchell of Chicago, who said he served with the senator in the House and knew him as a "true liberal."

Henry Richardson, Indianapolis attorney who formerly lived in Huntsville, Ala., Sparkman's home town.

Arthur Shores, Birmingham, Ala., attorney who told of work Sparkman had done to get money for Tuskegee Institute, the Negro school.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must appear on the letter ★ But the name will be withheld on request at the Editor's discretion ★ Write legibly on one side of the paper only ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless the Editor knows who wrote it.

Sparkman Would Surrender The South's Last Weapon

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER:— The writer has always been a Democrat and has never given a thought to voting otherwise. After studying the platforms of Stevenson and Eisenhower, and listening to their speeches on the radio and the pledges made by each of the candidates, I have concluded that the National Democratic Party known to our fathers has passed out of existence and only the label remains.

It is difficult to understand how many intelligent southerners have endorsed Sparkman, who is offering to surrender the only weapon that the South has, the filibuster, which has been used so successfuldly by Senators Bettus, Morgan, Bankhead, Underwood and Heflin. We will be at the mercy of the northern radicals, which means the enactment of the FEPC, the enforcement in the South by soldiers, the passage of an anti-lynch law, the anti-poll tax law and every other discriminatory law that some northern haters may have in mind. It appears that Sen. Sparkman just wants to be vice president at the cost of the liberty of every southerner.

Eisenhower is by far more favorable to the South in his statements that to the people that live in a section of the United States, that section belongs to them, which impresses me as being local option and I will have no scruples about voting for Eisenhower whom the Democrats wanted and who would no doubt have been on the Democratic ticket except that he did not want to be under obligation to President Harry Truman who appears to be condoning the entire mess in Washington, and I seriously doubt if we have heard anything like all of it.

I want all loyal southerners to consider just what will happen to the South when the filibuster has been surrendered. To me it is no worse than when Benedict Arnold, the most notorious of all traitors, undertook to surrender West Point and the Hudson River to the British in order to receive a commission in the Colonial Army, which he didn't succeed in doing on account of the loyalty of true American patriots.

I would suggest that those in favor of surrendering the filibuster, the passage of the anti-lynch law, and doing away with all segregation come out in the open and let the voters know just how they stand. They should also let the people know who wrote the indorsement which was sent around to be signed and why they signed it.

Benton, Ala. L. G. JAMIESON.

Democratic Leaders Aren't Too Happy

Hear Sparkman Defend Civil Rights Record

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

WASHINGTON—From every part of the U. S. A. came eighty-four Negro Democratic leaders called here by Congressman William L. Dawson, Chicago Democrat and vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. They heard Senator John Sparkman defend his record . . . but they weren't over-enthusiastic.

THEY HEARD the Democratic Presidential candidate explain blighted conditions among Negroes in his own State of Alabama by saying:

"I don't skip over lightly on the conditions that exist in my section of the country, but I do feel that I should stand up and say we haven't had enough to go around."

They heard the Alabaman—whose signing of a racially restrictive covenant on his home here was bared last week—say: "I challenge anybody to look at my record over sixteen years in Congress and my stand in supporting legislation for economic uplift."

They heard Senator Sparkman reply to charges of New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that Sparkman had voted against twenty-three civil rights measures during those sixteen years.

* * *

"I DON'T HAVE the slightest idea of what those twenty-three measures were," the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate said. "I stand on my record," was his declaration. He followed then with a prepared statement:

The meeting was called by Congressman Dawson for the purpose of mapping a nation-wide campaign by Negro Democrats on behalf of the Democratic ticket of Stevenson and Sparkman.

Those present represented a "who's who" among Negro Democrats. They came from California, Florida, Louisiana, the Midwest, New England and all parts of the East. Included were a number of newspaper publishers. Congressman Dawson's office called it "one of the most important Negro political gatherings ever assembled."

HOWEVER, one ranking Negro Democrat, answering a Courier question: "How does it look?" said: "It's going to be an uphill climb, but I think we'll make it." It was obvious, however, that these Negro Democratic leaders were fully aware of the weight of the task of selling Senator Sparkman and his record on civil rights legislation to the nation.

In his remarks to the gathering, Congressman Dawson declared that "Negroes will not stand idly by and see the great Democratic program started by Roosevelt and carried forward by Truman destroyed."

He charged that "the desperate attempt of the Republicans to confuse the issues by falsehoods and half truths is doomed to failure. Nor will the vast sums of money being used to influence the voters save them. The Negro American is a mature citizen who can no longer be bought, bullied or bamboozled."

* * *

PRESENCE OF Dwight Palmer, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, gave rise to the thought that fund-raising would be one of the big items of the meeting. Mr. Palmer, Stephen Mitchell, Democratic national chairman, and Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman, also addressed the gathering.

Several things were obvious to everyone after Senator Sparkman ended his defense of his record: there was a heavy atmosphere and no ovation was given to the handsome, smooth-talking Alabaman. His presence on the ticket is a cause of grave concern, even to Negro Democrats.

The working press was ejected after Mr. Sparkman left, but several newspaper people, a few of them delegates, others members of Congressman Dawson's staff, were allowed to remain in for the executive session.

A luncheon followed the morning meeting and the one-day conference was concluded with a workshop session. Among those who addressed the workshop meeting were Mrs. Sadie Alexander of Philadelphia; Mrs. Arenia Mallory of Mississippi; Atty. Henry Richardson of Indianapolis; Edith Sampson of Chicago, and Walter (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta, Ga.

The following leaders invited to appear at the one-day conference:

ALABAMA: Dr. J. M. Robinson, Little rock.

CALIFORNIA: Augustus Hawkins, Los Angeles; Andrew Hatcher, San Francisco, and Byron Rumford, Berkeley.

CONNECTICUT: Mrs. Mary Parkman Watson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Richard Atkinson, Jeanetta Brown, John P. Davis, Alice Dunnigan, the Rev. W. R. Fairley, Dr. Charles L. Franklin, Atty. Roy W. Garvin, Judge Andrew Howard, Judge Armond W. Scott, Mrs. Charlotte Hubbard, C. Q. Hickerson, Thompson Martin, Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Phil Weightman, the Rev. Smallwood Williams, George L. P. Weaver, Margaret Just Butcher and Joel Blackwell.

FLORIDA: Milton Rooks, Clearwater; Albert Bethune, Daytona Beach, and Dr. Ira Davis, Miami.

GEORGIA: Walter Aiken, Atlanta, and Atty. A. T. Walden, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS: Charles P. Browning, Chicago; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago; Theodore Jones, Chicago; Robert W. Landrum, Chicago; Dr. Robert W. Ming, Chicago; Atty. Edith Sampson, Chicago; Robert H. Miller, Chicago, and Frank Summers, East Chicago.

INDIANA: Henry Richardson, Indianapolis; Benjamin F. Wilson, Gary, and Mercer M. Mance, Indianapolis.

KANSAS: Cordell Meeks, Kansas City.

KENTUCKY: Frank Stanley, Louisville.

LOUISIANA: The Rev. Avery C. Alexander, New Orleans, and the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., New Orleans.

MARYLAND: Mrs. Willie Adams, Baltimore; Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Baltimore; Charles E. Dorsey, Baltimore; Carl Murphy, Baltimore, and Loyal Randolph, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS: Ralph S. Johnston, Boston, and Dr. Silas Taylor, Boston.

MICHIGAN: Atty. Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit; Maceo Crutcher, Detroit; Miss Lillian Hatcher, Detroit, and Eugene H. Dent, Detroit.

MISSISSIPPI: Percy Green, Jackson; Dr. T. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, and Arenia C. Mallory, Lexington.

MISSOURI: Frank Mitchell, St. Louis, and Nathan A. Sweets, St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY: Dr. Marcus W. Carpenter, Trenton, and Louis Saunders, Trenton.

NEW YORK: A. Fay Bennett, Utica; Bertram L. Baker, Brooklyn; Elijah Crump, New York; Hulan Jack, New York; Louis Martin, New York; J. Luther Sylvahn, Syracuse; Darwin Telesford, New York; Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, New York, and Commissioner Fred C. Weaver, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA: Eugene Smith, Asheville.

OHIO: Councilman Charles W. Carr, Cleveland; M. C. Clark, Cleveland; Councilwoman Jean Capers, Cleveland; Harvey J. Johnson, Cleveland; Ed Johnson, Cleveland; Jack L. Oliver, Cleveland; Councilman Theodore Berry, Cincinnati, and Percy Jones, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA: Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia; Sadie Morsell Alexander, Philadelphia; Paul Jones, Pittsburgh; Lenerta Roberts, Philadelphia, and Dr. Marshall Shepherd, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA: A. J. Clements, Charleston.

TEXAS: Hobart Taylor, Houston.

VIRGINIA: Oliver W. Hill, Richmond; Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, Petersburg; Dr. Henry T. Penn, Roanoke, and Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Norfolk.

WEST VIRGINIA: William L. Lonesome, Charleston, and Dr. I. J. K. Wells, Charleston.

Negro educator berates Dewey picturing Sparkman as 'racist'

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—(AP)—Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro educator, yesterday accused New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of trying to "smear a good man"—Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama.

She said Dewey was "just plain fibbing" when he sought to picture the Democratic vice presidential nominee as a racist.

"Down in Alabama, we know John Sparkman and we know we don't have to be afraid of him," she said in an open letter prepared for broadcast tonight on local radio station WLIB. "His heart is sound and his sympathies are deep."

Mrs. Bethune, wartime special assistant to the secretary of war and Negro affairs adviser to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, challenged a series of Dewey campaign talks condemning Sparkman's civil rights record.

THE GOVERNOR on a TV show exhibited Alabama's Democratic Party ballot (used since reconstruction days), which bears the words "white supremacy." Saying this was the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket's ballot, he added:

"White supremacy is the battle cry of the old Ku Klux Klan. It is the battle cry of the hate mongers and Fascists. It is the battle cry of those who would suppress the rights of all minorities."

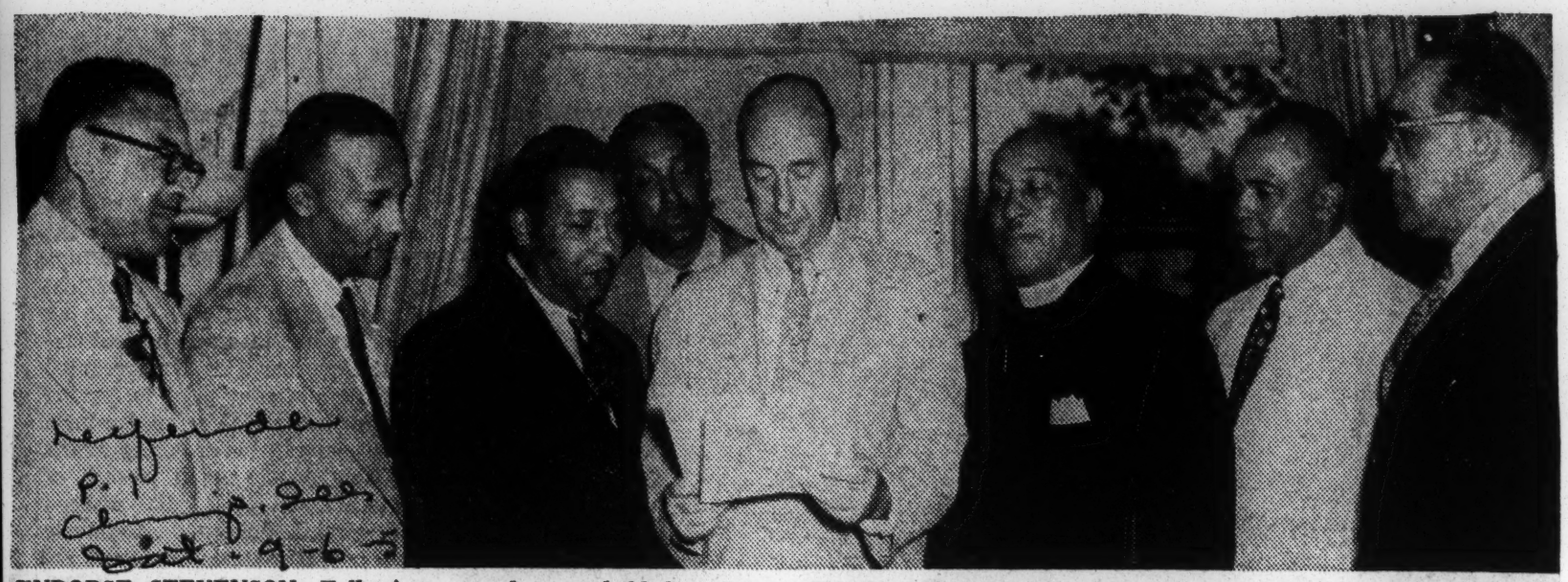
Mrs. Bethune said Dewey was pulling a "shenanigin" to try to hide "what your candidate is doing."

"That trick won't work, Mr. Dewey," she said. "In the South, it's the Dixiecrats who fight John Sparkman. And it's those same Dixiecrats . . . that are playing footsie with your candidate, Eisenhower."

Mrs. Bethune, 77-year-old founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., said "it's easy" for the governor "to sit up in New York and talk like a Liberal."

"Where I come from it takes courage to do like a Liberal—like John Sparkman. . . . I've seen John Sparkman fight his way up from sharecropper to where he is now. . . . I've seen him worry about and fight for the poor people in the South—and in the North, too—and that goes for all of us, for black and white alike."

Mrs. Bethune, also an executive board member of the National Committee on Atomic Information, criticized Sen. Richard Nixon, the GOP vice presidential candidate, for his record on civil rights, low-income housing, school lunches and price and rent controls.



ENDORSE STEVENSON—Following a conference held last Saturday at the governor's mansion in Springfield, Ill., Adlai E. Stevenson reads the pledge written and signed by a group of prominent Negro churchmen and business men from various parts of the country. From left: J. Roy Terry, Cleveland; Maceo Crutcher, Detroit; Rev. Granville W. Reed, jr., Robert R. Landrum of Chicago; the Democratic presidential nominee; Bishop Frank M. Reid, Columbia, S. C.; N. A. Sweet of St. Louis and W. H. (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta.—Defender photo.

Sign Pact To Support Governor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Nine distinguished churchmen and top Negro business men of the nation issued a statement here Saturday following a conference at the Governor's mansion, endorsing Adlai E. Stevenson for President of the United States.

In answer to their urgent request Governor Stevenson granted them an interview prior to leaving here for a national campaign tour.

The group included Bishop Frank M. Reid of the AME church of Columbia, S. C.: AME Bishops Frederick D. Jordan, D. Ormonde Walker of California, Missouri and Kansas respectively; Granville W. Reed jr., an AME minister of Chicago; and business men Maceo Crutcher, W. H. (Chief) Aiken, Robert N. Landrum, J. Roy Terry and N. A. Sweets from Detroit Atlanta, Chicago and St. Louis.

The result of the conference were so heartening in respect to Stevenson's forthright stand on every phase of the plan for the betterment of Negro citizens and their fight to gain full citizenship rights that they issued an official statement, signed by everyone present, endorsing Stevenson.

The statement issued and signed by the group read: "After a thorough examination of the records of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, we, unconditionally endorse Governor Stevenson for President of the United States and commend him to Negro voters across the nation.

"Governor Stevenson has amassed an enviable record as chief executive of the State of Illinois. His has been a record of performance. It is on the basis of this record coupled with the far-reaching performances of the Democratic administrations over the past 20 years, that we pledge our support to Governor Stevenson.

"Against this great combination of Governor Stevenson and the Democratic party, is pitted the duo of empty promises of the Republican party and a candidate woefully insensitive to the fundamental rights of liberty for all Americans. Through the years, the Republican party has worked to frustrate the development of the Negro into a full American citizen. Ths tragic chasm which separates the dominant political parties in the United States compels us to pledge our complete support to Governor Stevenson.

"In reaching this decision, we have carefully considered the positions of each of the candidates with regard to the following fundamental rights of all Americans:

1. **The right to full employment opportunties**
2. **The right to bear arms for America**
3. **The right to decent housing and environment**
4. **The right to full educational opportunities**
5. **The right to protection of person and property**
6. **The right to complete and full participation in all phases of American life**

"These are inallenable rights of all Americans. The gigantic strides that have been made during the past 20 years can be traced to the Democratic heads of state who have guided this country through perilous times. The great tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman can be continued only through the election of another outstanding leader—Adlai E. Stevenson.

"Governor Stevenson has put his finger on the pulse of America. He has stated clearly his views on FEPC. He is against 'Democracy by default' which the infamous filibuster fosters. He is against the poll tax, in restricting the right of any American to vote. He is for anti-lynching legislation and champions the right of all Americans to be treated equally before the law.

"In his own words, 'The fight for equal rights must go on every day in our souls and consciences, in our schools and our homes, in our factories and our offices as well as in our city council, state legislatures and our national Congress.'

"Gov. Adlai Stevenson has heard the heartbeat—the conscience of interests of all Americans can be served best through the election of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson as next President of the United States.

Amsterdam News Backs Stevenson

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The New York Amsterdam News, traditionally a Republican newspaper, broke with its 43-year history, and came out Friday, Oct. 23 for the Democratic party ticket of Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois for president and Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama for vice-president.

Dr. Cleland B. Powell this past summer attended the Republican National convention and also is a member of the New York State Athletic Commission under the appointment of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, twice the GOP candidate for president.

The Amsterdam News decalred: "Both Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson are individually, men of character, of personal integrity and with a record of success as administrators".

Comparing the declarations and records of each candidate of fair employment practices, the use of federal funds to maintain discrimination and segregation, and "courting" the friendship of Dixiecrats like Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia and Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina and "outspoken" position on civil rights in general, the paper declared:

"After most serious consideration of the facts given above and based on the record and declaration of the two major candidates for president of the United States, the Amsterdam News has to come to the conclusion that the nation and all its people will be served best by the election of Gov. Adlai Stevenson and that his past administrative experience, his well recorded liberalism, his courage his understanding of human worth and rights, his refusal to be all things to all people, and his honesty in dealing with controversial issues will make him an honest, enlightened, constructive leader, and chief executive of the United States".

Stevenson Off, Hailed by Party Negro Leaders

They Assure Him He Ended Threat of Boycott by His Civil Rights Stand

By Murray Snyder

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson ended his fifty-two-hour invasion of the East yesterday after a procession of Negro Democratic leaders assured him he had nothing to fear on the civil rights issue, that his speeches here on that subject ended all prospect of a Negro boycott of the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic Presidential candidate would make no appraisal of his accomplishments in his whirlwind schedule of five speeches and a score of conferences here and in New Jersey, but Wilson Wyatt, his manager said just before the party left for Springfield, Ill.:

"My only worry is that it has created more confidence then we feel is good for us to have this early in the campaign."

Gov. Stevenson began his day with a breakfast chat with Bernard Baruch at the home of the financier and elder statesman at 4 E. 66th St. The Governor said he didn't discuss politics with Mr Baruch, who is not on cordial terms with President Truman and who has not yet declared his Presidential preference. He said they talked "mainly about inflation and other matters."

In the course of his day, the Governor also saw Lewis O. Douglas, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; former Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, Rep. Emanuel Celler, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, commissioner of the United Nations' Trusteeship Council.

One of those who came to applaud the Governor on his civil rights speeches Thursday at the Democratic and Liberal party meetings was Rep. Adam C. Powell jr., who on Aug. 3 told a Harlem rally that Negroes had been "sold down the river" by both major parties on the issue of equal rights for their race.

Gov. Stevenson's speeches here merely elaborated in detail the position he had previously taken in favor of a Federal fair employment practices act enforcable only in states which do not act to cure their own inequities. He also pledged his utmost efforts to induce Congress to knock out the filibuster as an obstacle to civil rights legislation.

The conference with Gov. Stevenson which Rep. Powell attended, prior to announcing to reporters the turn-about on his attitude toward the candidate, was arranged by Democratic State Chairman Paul E. Fitzpatrick.

Harriman at Conference

Also participating were Mutual Security Director Averell Harriman, who was at the Governor's side almost constantly during his visit here; Tammany Leader Carmine G. DeSapio and a half dozen Democratic officials and party leaders from Harlem.

There was a series of sharp arguments in the hall outside the candidate's Hotel Biltmore suite over Rep. Powell's assumption of the role of spokesman. Councilman Earl Brown and Herbert Bruce, 12th A. D. leader, disassociated themselves from the Congressman and made it plain they were there as Democrats who never were in sympathy with his boycott threat. They also noted that Rep. Powell brought with him a half dozen Negro leaders from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who had not been invited.

When the conference was over, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. DeSapio all said they were pleased with the Governor's handling of the civil rights issue, and all voiced confidence that the Democrats would corral their customary 65 to 70 per cent of New York's Negro vote, which could be crucial if the Presidential election is tight here.

Hedges on Sparkman

Although Mr. Powell told reporters he was now "100 per cent" behind Gov. Stevenson, he hedged on the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, Sen. John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, whose nomination he condemned as "death" to the party's chances. He said he planned to see him in Washington next week and question him on his previous anti-F. E. P. C. votes, but this will be academic inasmuch as there is no way to vote for a Presidential candidate and against his running-mate.

An earlier group of non-political Harlem visitors saw Gov. Stevenson without committing themselves as wholly satisfied with his civil rights stand and without indorsing him personally. They included Roy Wilkins, executive director, and Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lester Granger, executive director of the Urban League, and Dr. Channing Tobias, Negro member of the United States delegation to the last United Nations Assembly.

Dr. Tobias said they were "very much impressed" and "appreciative" of the Governor's stand on the issue of Negro rights, which they called forthright." Dr. Tobias said he liked the stand of the Democratic party and of President Truman on the F. E. P. C. issue, but implied he did not like Gov. Stevenson's approach to the question from the standpoint of a state executive.

Dr. Bunche called his luncheon visit "non-partisan" and would not say whether he would vote for his "old friend." Dr. Bunche, a Negro who has at times commented bitterly on racial discrimination, said the Governor's civil rights speeches "looked good to me." He volunteered, as he left, that he regards the Governor as "a first-rate man in every particular."

Celler Urges Rules Change

Rep. Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, predicted the Democrats would enact a compulsory F. E. P. C. law if they were given "a reasonable working majority" in the House and Senate this fall. He said he had told Gov. Stevenson that in addition to beating the filibuster problem by limitation on debate in the Senate, it would be desirable to revamp House rules to end absolute control of legislation by a small coterie in Rules Committee.

As Gov. Stevenson left the Biltmore at 2:30 p. m., he was asked for a "final word" for New York. With a broad grin, he replied: "I think New York is here to stay."

Enjoyed His Trip

What did he think of the effects of his trip?

"I've enjoyed it very much. I've even had some sleep," he quipped back. What about the political effects, a reporter persisted.

"I'm not much good at politics," he replied. "I'll have to learn a lot about that in the next two months."

He was applauded by chambermaids and hundreds of people at the hotel entrance as he left. Just before he took off at 3:15, he was asked whether he thought he had lost Southern votes by his emphasis on civil rights in New York. He answered:

"I don't know. I can only say what I think and hope for the best."

STEVENSON OFFERS SUPPORT TO HUMPHREY-LEHMAN FEPC BILL

Will Also Fight to Eliminate Senate Rule 22 Permitting Endless Filibusters

STATES SHOULD DEVELOP CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAMS

NEW YORK.—(ANP) — Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic aspirant to the presidency, last week came out in favor of a measure which leaves to the states the initiative in enforcement of fair employment practices, but allows the federal government to intervene in the event the states do not live up to their obligations.

Speaking before two different groups here, the Illinois chief executive endorsed a bill proposed by Sens. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) and Herbert Lehman (D., N. Y.).

Gov. Stevenson spoke before the New York State Democratic convention early Friday and later that day addressed the Liberal Party convention which also was in session here last week.

On another issue of importance in getting civil rights legislation passed, Gov. Stevenson spoke out strongly. On this subject—Senate Rule 22 which allows legislation to be filibustered to death—the Democratic candidate pledged himself, if elected, to use his influence to persuade congress to change the rule.

Stevenson told the Democratic convention that progress in civil rights needs more than governmental action.

"Laws are never as effective as habits," he declared. "The fight for equal rights must go on every day in our souls and consciences, in schools, churches, homes, in factories and offices, as well as in city councils, state legislatures and Congress.

To the Liberal party convention he said in part:

"We must continue to press forward along such lines as these in our national congress as well as in our states and communities until we have eradicated the curse of discrimination in this nation."

The Illinois governor then traced his efforts in his state to have a FEPC passed by the legislature. He credited his failure there to what he termed almost solid Republican opposition.

He pointed out that the federal bill reported by the senate labor committee goes far to meet objectives to civil rights legislation.

Under that proposal, Stevenson explained, the federal commission would proceed by pearsuasion as far as possible. But in cases of violation by the states, it would act by deliberation and full hearings.

"Enforcement would be by order of a court, not by an administrative body,' 'Stevenson said.

Of the filibuster, Stevenson said:

"The cound of tireless voices is the price we pay for the right to hear the music of our own opinions . . . But no man has the right to strangle democracy with a single set of vocal cords.

"I believe firmly that majority rule shall prevail after reasonable debate in both houses of congress. I would interpret 'reasonable' very liberally because majorities can be tyrannical too."

Text of Stevenson Acceptance Speech

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 26 (A.M.—The text of Gov. Adlai Stevenson's prepared address accepting the Democratic presidential nomination.

I ACCEPT your nomination—and your program.

I should have preferred to hear those words uttered by a stronger, wiser, better man than myself.

None of you can wholly appreciate what is in my heart. I can only hope that you may understand my words. They will be few.

I have not sought the honor you have done me. I could not seek it because I aspired to another office, which was the full measure of my ambition. One does not treat the highest office within the gift of the people of Illinois as an alternative or a consolation prize.

I would not seek your nomination for the presidency because the burdens of that office stagger the imagination. Its potential for good or evil now and in the years of our lives smothers exultation and converts vanity to prayer.

I have asked the Merciful Father of us all to let this cup pass for me. But from such dread responsibility one does not shrink in fear, in self-interest, or in false humility.

So, "if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, Thy will be done."

That my heart has been troubled, that I have not sought this nomination, that I could not seek it in good conscience, that I would not seek it in honest self-appraisal, it is not to say that I value it the less. Rather it is that I revere the office of President of the United States.

Pledges Fight to Win With Heart and Soul

AND NOW that you have made your decision I will fight to win that office with all my heart and soul. With your help, I have no doubt that we will win.

You have summoned me to the highest mission within the gift of any people. I could not be more proud. Better men than I were at hand for this mighty task and I owe to you and to them every resource of mind and strength that I possess to make your deed of today a good one for our country and our party. I am confident, too, that your selection of a candidate for Vice President will strengthen me and our party immeasurably in the hard, implacable work that lies ahead for all of us.

I know you join with me in gratitude and respect for the great Democrats and leaders of our generation whose names you have considered here in this convention, whose vigor, character and devotion to the Republic have won the respect of countless Americans and enriched our party. I shall need them, we shall need them, because I have not changed in any respect since yesterday. Your nomination, awesome as I find it, has not enlarged my own capacities. So I shall be profoundly grateful and emboldened by their comradeship and fealty.

Let me say, too, that I have been heartened by the conduct of this convention. You have argued and disagreed because as Democrats you care and care deeply. But you have disagreed and argued without calling each other liars and thieves, without despoiling our best traditions in naked, shameless struggles for power.

And you have written a platform that neither equivocates, contradicts nor evades. You have restated our party's record, its principles and its purposes, in language that none can mistake, and with a firm confidence in justice, freedom and peace on earth that will raise the hearts and hopes of mankind for the day when no one rattles a saber and no one drags a chain.

Grateful for Unity Vigor and Vision

FOR ALL these things, for unity, vigor and vision, I am grateful to you. But I feel no exultation, no sense of triumph. Our troubles are all ahead of us. Some will call us appeasers; others will say we are the war party. Some will say we are reactionary. Others will say we stand for socialism. There will be the inevitable cries of "Throw the rascals out;" "it's time for a change," and so on and on.

We'll hear all those things and many more besides. But we will hear nothing that we have not heard before. I am not too much concerned with partisan denunciation, epithets and abuse, because the working man, the farmer, the thoughtful businessman, all know that they are better off than ever before and that the greatest danger to free enterprise in this country died with the great depression under Democratic blows.

Nor am I afraid that the two-party system is in danger. Certainly the Republican Party looked brutally alive here a couple of weeks ago, and I mean both Republican parties! Nor am I afraid that the Democratic Party is old and fat and indolent. After 150 years it has been old for a long time; and it will never be indolent as long as it looks forward and not back, as long as it commands the allegiance of the young and hopeful who dream the dreams and see the visions of a better America and a better world.

You will hear many sincere and thoughtful people express concern about the continuation of one party in power for 20 years. I do not belittle this attitude. But change for the sake of change has no merit. If our greatest hazard is preservation of the values of Western civilization, in our self-interest alone, if you please, is it the part of wisdom to change for the sake of change to a party with a split personality; to a leader, whom we all respect, but who has been called upon to minister to a hopeless case of political schizophrenia?

If the fear is corruption in official position, do you believe with Charles Evans Hughes that guilt is personal and knows no party? Do you doubt the power of any political leader, if he has the will to do so, to set his own house in order without his neighbors burning it down?

How Election Is Won Termed Important

WHAT does concern me, in common with thinking partisans of both parties, is not just winning the election, but how it is won, how well we can take advantage of this great quadrennial opportunity to debate issues sensibly and soberly. I hope and pray that we Democrats, win or lose, can campaign not as a crusade to exterminate the opposing party, as our opponents seem to prefer, but as a great opportunity to educate and elevate a people whose destiny is leadership, not alone of a rich, prosperous, contented country as in the past, but of a world in ferment.

And more important than winning the election is governing the Nation. That is the test of a political party—the acid, final test. When the tumult and the shouting die, when the bands are gone and the lights are dimmed, there is the stark reality or responsibility in an hour of history haunted with those gaunt, grim specters of strife, dissension and materialism at home, and ruthless, inscrutable and hostile power abroad.

The ordeal of the twentieth century—the bloodiest, most turbulent age of the Christian era—is far from over. Sacrifice, patience, understanding and implacable purpose may be our lot for years to come. Let's face it. Let's talk sense to the American people. Let's tell them the truth, that there are no gains without pains, that this is the eve of great decisions, not easy decisions, like resistance when you're attacked, but a long, patient, costly struggle which alone can assure triumph over the great enemies of men—war and poverty and tyranny—and the assaults upon human dignity which are the most grievous consequences of each.

Let's tell them that the victory to be won in the Twentieth Century, this portal to the golden age of man, mocks the pretensions of individual acumen and ingenuity. For it is a citadel guarded by thick walls of ignorance and mistrust which do not fall before the trumpets' blast or the politicians' imprecations. They must be directly stormed by the hosts of courage, morality and wisdom, standing shoulder to shoulder, unafraid of ugly truth, contemptuous of lies, half truths, circuses and demagoguery.

'Better We Lose' Than Misgovern

THE PEOPLE are wise—wiser than the Republicans think. And the Democratic Party is the people's party, not the labor party, not the farmers' party, not the employers' party—it is the party of no one because it is the party of everyone.

That is our ancient mission. Where we have deserted it we have failed. With your help there will be no desertion now. Better we lose the election than mislead the people; better we lose than misgovern the people. Help us to do the job in this autumn of campaign and conflict; help me to do the job in these years of darkness, doubt and crisis that stretch beyond the horizon of tonight's happy vision, and we will justify our glorious past and the loyalty of silent millions who look to us for compassion, understanding and honest purpose. Thus we will serve our great tradition greatly.

I ask of you all you have; I will give to you all I have, even as he who came here tonight and honored me, as he has honored you—the Democratic Party—by a lifetime of service and bravery that will find him an imperishable page in the history of the Republic and of the Democratic Party—President Harry S Truman.

And finally, in the staggering task you have assigned me, I shall always try "to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with my God."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Nominates Sparkman

Sentaor Lister Hill of Alabama places before the Democratic National Convention yesterday the name of his colleague, Sen. John Sparkman as candidate for the Vice President. Senator Sparkman won the nomination by acclamation.

Platform Stand On Civil Rights May Be Curbed

Swing Toward Stevenson Brings Subcommittee Trend to Compromise

By James M. Minifie

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Democratic party's platform subcommittee began discussions tonight on the contentious civil rights plank in an atmosphere noticeably more favorable to agreement by reason of the general swing toward Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

Even the last-ditch partisans of a tough civil rights plank, to be accompanied by a precise anti-filibuster pledge, were inclined to hedge somewhat and to admit, at least by implication, that a more general terminology might be worked out which would prevent a floor fight and avoid the risk of a serious split in the party.

On the other planks—farm, labor, foreign policy—the nineteen-member platform subcommittee made substantial progress, working out rough drafts for a final check later.

Lehman Softens Stand

Sen. John J. Sparkman, Ala., has worked consistently for a compromise plank that would not divide North and South, expressed his conviction that something could be worked out that would be acceptable. He added, however: "There are those who would like a floor fight because it would give them an opportunity to get their candidate out in front." But the validity of this motive weakened as the trend toward Gov. Stevenson became mode definite.

At the end of the afternoon session, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, N. Y., who has been leading the fight for all-out civil rights plus an anti-filibuster pledge, virtually conceded that the anti-filibuster angle need not necessarily be included in the civil rights clause. The implication was that a more general phrase might be contemplated which could, in the enthusiasm for a candidate of overriding popularity, be acceptable to both sides.

Sen. Lehman reiterated his strong feelings on the inclusion of the anti-filibuster clause.

In the farm plank the party points with pride to income gains in the last tw odecades and welcomes the recent action of Congress in setting aside the sliding scale for price supports and continuing support of basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity. Former Sen. Scott W. Lucas, Ill., said that while he disavowed the "sliding scale" he still favored a "flexible' price support program that would assure a good net income for all farmers on a parity with his operational costs.

Taft-Hartley Repeal Urged

The labor plank was reported to urge repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act as failing to meet the needs of labor-management disputes.

The foreign policy plank was understood to be a solid indorsement of the Administration's actions in the last four years in blocking Communist aggression and building up a united European nfront against further Soviet moves. The vital need of continued expenditure on mutual aid and of technical assistance through the Point 4 program is also reportedly stressed.

Stevenson Promised Unreserved Support By Key Negro Leaders

'Will Go Limit,' Powell Says After Meeting

'Entirely Satisfied On Civil Rights Now,' Congressman Declares

By CHARLES MERCER

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29 (AP)—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson returned to Springfield today after receiving promises in New York of all out support by more than a dozen Negro leaders in at least five key states.

The Democratic presidential candidate said he had received "very good reaction" in private talks in New York on civil rights.

After a three-day series of conferences and speeches in New York and New Jersey, the governor said he was "very much pleased with the vibrant enthusiasm of the people I met."

Stevenson said he plans to start work immediately on his Labor Day speech at Detroit, billed as the opening speech of his official campaign.

All-Out Support Promised

Following the conferences in New York, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), acting spokesman of the Negro leaders, said of Stevenson, "We are now ready to back him to the limit. We are entirely satisfied on the entire civil rights issue now."

Shortly after the nomination of Stevenson's vice presidential running mate, Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama, Powell had said he expected Negroes to boycott the Democratic national ticket.

Another prominent Negro leader, Channing Tobias, who conferred with Stevenson earlier in the day, said he was "very much impressed" with Stevenson's statement on "civil rights, the filibuster and allied subjects in his speeches here." He evaded questions on whether he'd support his candidacy, however. Tobias, a U.S. delegate to the United Nations was accompanied by Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Earlier this week, when NAACP representatives conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Republican candidate, Wilkins said the organization did not endorse political parties.

Powell told reporters after his group's conference:

"We feel the whole question has been spelled out. There can be no argument as far as the Negro voters are concerned—or for that matter any other minorities. We are ready to back him to the limit."

Sell-Out Once Claimed

Last Aug. 3 the Harlem congressman told a mass meeting that the Negro was "sold down the river" at both the Democratic and Republican national conventions. He warned that "the Negro voter just will not go to the polls at all" if Democrats followed Republicans in "pussyfooting on the civil rights issue."

But today he emphasized that he and the Negro leaders from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Connecticut who attended the conference were satisfied with Stevenson's stand on civil rights.

Stevenson promised "a strong pronouncement," Powell said, on two details which would clarify his position: segregation in the armed forces and segregation in Washington, D. C.

Breakfasts With Baruch

Stevenson began his last day of his initial campaign sortie here by having breakfast with elder statesman Bernard Baruch who is currently out of favor with the Truman administration.

When he came out of Baruch's home after a breakfast lasting an hour and 10 minutes Stevenson told newsmen:

"There was no discussion of politics at all. We talked mainly about inflation and some other economic matters. It was a good breakfast and a very interesting talk."

Baruch has not yet stated whether he favors Stevenson or Eisenhower.

Lunches With Bunche

Later, Stevenson conferred for 15 minutes with James A. Farley, former postmaster general and Democratic national chairman.

As a luncheon guest Stevenson had Dr. Ralph Bunche, chairman of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and a prominent Negro leader.

Ike Refuses To Commit Self To A Strong FEPC; Stevenson Eyes Change

Nation Needs Refreshening, Democratic Nominee Asserts

By RAYMOND LAHR
United Press Staff Writer

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4. — Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson said Monday the country wants a "refreshing" but not a sharp change from the Roosevelt-Truman policies of the past 20 years.

He also brushed aside as "nonsense" Republican charges that his campaign as the Democratic presidential nominee has acquired a leftist imprint in the week since he returned from the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Stevenson had these and other comments on the 1952 campaign at his second news conference since his return. He stood at a lectern on the bandstand of the Leland Hotel ballroom, which is being used as a press headquarters for the Stevenson campaign.

He's Willing To Work

He said he hoped he was not irreverent if he compared his campaign organization work in the past week with the young preacher who, upon graduation, said "I'm workin' to beat hell."

"So am I," said the Governor.

He said he was heartened by many messages of support received since his nomination.

"I am more confident that what Thursday's Tennessee senatorial primary matching Senator Kenneth McKellar against Representative Albert Gore; he won't fight against the election of Democrats with whom he disagrees but he cannot express public agreement with them or ask them to join my ideological crusade."

Appalled By Expenses

3. He hopes the Democratic Party's "program content and spiritual content" will appeal to youth and believes that the support of youth can be won by "looking forward constantly."

4. He can "hardly see how the Negro vote can find any happy refuge in the Republican Party."

5. He praised Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, the vice presidential nominee, for a "major" contribution to drafting and averting a minority report on the "excellent" civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.

6. He is "appalled" by the cost of a national political campaign, particularly television broadcasts, and fears the Democrats will be at a disadvantage because they cannot match the GOP "dollar for dollar."

7. While he will not enter into "personal abuse" of Republican candidates, he hopes to have something to say every day about the conduct of the GOP campaign and its "inconsistencies."

This was a reference to recent statements in which he has charged that Dwight D. Eisenhower, the GOP presidential nominee, and other Republican candidates have conflicting views on foreign policy.

Stevenson was asked about charges from Republicans that Americans for Democratic Action and the "left wing" of the Democratic Party have taken over his campaign.

"I can answer that in two syllables—nonsense," he said.

He said he was unfamiliar with the connection of Wilson W. Wyatt, his campaign manager, with the ADA, which is composed largely of staunch New Deal-Fair Deal supporters. Wyatt, its chairman in 1947, has said he has been inactive in the past five years.

Stevenson said he has heard nothing from the ADA as an organization and that he has "not had a word . . . not even a suggestion" from the "bosses that are mentioned in the newspapers." He said he has received individual "pledges of allegiance."

Candidates To Visit

He reported that two of the major candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination will visit him this week. Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, who was supported by nearly all Southern delegates, will arrive Wednesday and Mutual Security Administrator W. the nation wants is a refreshing—and not any sharp alteration—of the policies which have meant strength and progress for the past two decades," he said.

Doesn't Fear Fidelity

In other comments, Stevenson said:

1. He has little fear about "the fidelity of the South" to the Democratic Party; he does not believe "our people are different basically," and has no intention of making "sectional appeals" or "adjusting convictions to suit localities."

2. He will not take sides in Democratic primary contests, like Averell Harriman will come Thursday.

The Governor disclosed that the names of "12 or 14" men have been "proposed and discussed" for the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

He said the list includes the present chairman, Frank E. McKinney, with whom he expects to confer in about a week. He also confirmed that the list includes Walter F. Lynch, former congressman and once Democratic nominee for governor of New York, but he would not identify others.

DEMOCRATIC

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

WASHINGTON.

GOV. ADLAI STEVENSON has declared that he intends to conduct his own campaign in his own way. But that is easier said than done, since he is the nominee of a party with an ancient accumulation of claims and vested interests.

Stevenson's first task is to make it perfectly plain that he stands clear of those claims and interests. But that, too, is easier said than done. Part of his pre-vision of the ordeal was this very problem of the clutching hands of the past.

The problem was vividly illustrated within a matter of hours after his nomination. It arose over the issue of whether Chairman Frank McKinney should continue as head of the Democratic National Committee.

Even before he made his acceptance speech, Stevenson had indicated that he wanted a change. But it was on the day after his nomination that the pulling and hauling began. Stevenson's runningmate, Sen. John Sparkman, was all for keeping McKinney.

Others, with access to the nominee, took the opposite point of view, arguing that there could be no vigorous independent campaign so long as McKinney remained as chairman. They pointed out, too, his close identification with "the bosses" who were supposed to have engineered the nomination of the Illinois governor.

This division exists within the committee itself. The head of the women's division, for example, Mrs. India Edwards, has made no secret of her belief in the urgent need for a more vigorous and up-to-date approach to politics. She is reported to have been among those urging a new command on Stevenson.

THOSE who insist McKinney would be a liability point to his blunders during the past six months. After President Truman had dismissed the presidential preference primaries as "eyewash," the national chairman persuaded him to change his mind and let his name be entered in the New Hampshire primary. The New Hampshire regulars on the Truman ticket were roundly defeated by delegates pledged to Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

That victory over Truman, which was totally unexpected even by the victor himself, gave Kefauver his big start. It prepared the way for the situation which at Chicago led to the charge that the "people's choice" had been pushed aside for a handpicked candidate. The Republicans are showing that they intend to make the fullest use of that ammunition.

Stevenson's own inclination would undoubtedly be to start with a clean slate. In the view of this observer he is a liberal in the truest meaning of that much-abused word. His integrity is such that he will not resort to the cruder expediencies of political appeal in violation of his own convictions of what can and cannot be attained by political means in a country of such vast differences of outlook.

This suggests another problem just now giving the Democrats particular concern—the Negro vote in the northern cities. That vote can be decisive in the northern cities.

The Census Bureau recently released figures showing the striking increase in the number of non-whites in these cities from 1940 to 1950. The census designation of non-white includes Asiatics as well as Negroes.

THE figures for Negroes alone are just as impressive in showing the great concentration that has taken place in a decade. Thus, in Detroit the increase has been from 149,119 to 300,507—more than 100%. For Los Angeles the increase has been 168%, the number going from 63,774 to 171,205. In Cleveland the total has gone from 84,504 to 147,849. For New York the Negro population went from 458,444 to 747,620, a jump of 63%.

Stevenson has several times said that the states should try to solve the problem of discrimination. Only if they fail, he has added, should the federal government intervene. Eisenhower has declared his opposition to federal action.

Negro leaders are reported to be unhappy at the fact that both positions fall short of the kind of all-out support that came from Averell Harriman in the pre-convention phase of the Democratic contest. They are disturbed, too, at the presence of Sparkman, from the deep South, as vice presidential candidate. But Democrats are convinced that the Negro leaders with real influence will be won back to the allegiance they have given the Democratic ticket in every election since 1932. Ralph Bunche, now a member of the United Nations staff, is said to have indicated he would do all he could for the Stevenson-Sparkman team.

Powerful pressures will be exerted on Stevenson for all-out appeals to the various blocs essential to Democratic victory. They were the kind of pressures he envisioned in his long and unhappy reluctance.

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'She Brought Me Up'

"If there's anything wrong with me, you can blame Miss Duff. She brought me up," Adlai Stevenson said upon his return to Bloomington, Ill. last week following his nomination as Democratic Presidential candidate for 1952. Miss Alverta Duff, right, his childhood nurse, presented him with the huge horseshoe wreath. Thousands turned out in Bloomington and in Springfield to greet their Governor and congratulate him on becoming Presidential candidate.

STEVENSON TELLS ROY WILKINS HE WILL SEEK TO HALT FILIBUSTER IF HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

NAACP Administrator Seeks Audience With Eisenhower To Learn His Views On Civil Rights

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — Governor Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President, will support the move for a change in the Congress rules looking to the shutting off of filibusters in the Senate and the permitting of freer flow of legislation in the House.

This was the assurance given Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an hour-long interview August 7 in the executive mansion in Springfield, Ill. Upon his return to New York, the NAACP official reported upon his interview with the presidential candidate.

Mr. Wilkins, who has requested and secured an appointment for a similar interview with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican nominee, told Gov. Stevenson the NAACP is a non-partisan organization that does not endorse candidates, but is seeking the best possible action on a civil rights program.

"Political commentators and others are trying to present civil rights as a mere political football," he told the Illinois chief executive, "but to millions of Americans it is a deadly serious business that affects their lives each and every day."

Gov. Stevenson said he had called the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform "an excellent one" and that he intended to run on it. He said he had previously stated that he was opposed to filibusters that endanger the national welfare and that he would support the platform plank which urges action in the 83rd Congress to prevent a minority from blocking the will of the majority.

On FEPC, Gov. Stevenson repeated his belief that there should be no discrimination in employment and he cited once more his approval of the Humphrey-Ives FEPC bill which came out of committee in the last days of the 82nd Congress. The Humphrey-Ives bill provides for enforcement. The nominee also told Mr. Wilkins of his sponsorship of an FEPC bill with enforcement powers in the state legislature of Illinois. It was passed by the Democratic lower house, but defeated in the Republican-controlled state Senate.

Gov. Stevenson recalled that he had sent troops to quell the Cicero housing riot and that state troopers had been sent to Cairo on the occasion of a bombing in connection with a school case. He said he wanted to "accomplish something" on civil rights and not just "talk about it." He said where one kind of aproach might not achieve the end, another might do so, and he firmly intended to "go farward" in the civil rights field.

Gov. Stevenson repeated that his feeling was that there was support for a good civil rights program in the South and expressed confidence that southern states were moving ahead on the problem and would do more in the future.

In a brief discussion of Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama controversial vice presidential nominee, Gov. Stevenson listened attentively as Mr. Wilkins cited the Alabamian's voting record against civil rights legislation in the House and Senate. The Governor limited his comment to stating that Mr. Sparkman was a liberal southerner, had many friends in the Senate, and as presiding officer, had a better chance than most for success in guiding an administration program of legislation through the Senate.

34a(1) 1952 Democratic Senator John Sparkman

Sparkman In Washington; Sparkman In Mobile

SOUTH Sop Sparkman keeps bringing up the subject of civil rights legislation. *The Advertiser* has been saying that his shiftiness on the subject is contemptible. But now it begins to appear simply ridiculous, grotesque, perhaps even funny. Sort of loutish.

You be the judge, lifetime Democrat.

Whether you're for Ike or Adlai, we ask you if it isn't ridiculous that on the same day, last Sunday, *The Mobile Register* carried a letter from Sparkman saying he opposed civil rights legislation and *The New York Times* quoted Sparkman as telling Negro leaders in Washington that he was pledged to federal action?

Isn't there something phony there?

John Sparkman in Washington contradicts John Sparkman in Mobile on the very same day. Hasn't he heard of the invention of the telegraph?

Perhaps you are one who doesn't understand FEPC legislation (most labor union members don't know they're specifically mentioned in the pending Humphrey bill) or don't care a hoot. *But certainly you must have some ideas about the reliability of a man who says one thing to Negro leaders in Washington and an opposite thing to his constituents in Alabama.*

WE ASK the Negro Democrats of Alabama: Why do you assume that Sparkman, as vice president, would make good his pledges to you rather than to his former Alabama constituents?

★

HERE is the Sparkman record.

In April, 1950 at Mobile, he solemnly assured Alabama that he had always been against civil rights legislation, always would be.

At the Chicago convention this summer, Sparkman helped write the stiffest civil rights plank yet written by any party. Mr. Truman told the convention that the GOP plank was pale stuff by comparison.

Sparkman did not oppose adoption of that plank. Instead, he said, *"I think I can sell it to the South."*

In fact, he couldn't even sell it to Sen. Hill, who says: "I do not accept the civil rights plank."

★

JET is a magazine styled "The Weekly Negro News Magazine." It is published by Negroes, for Negroes. Here is what the Sept. 18 issue of *Jet* says:

> . . . Sparkman announced that he is "completely in accord" with . . . Stevenson on the civil rights issue. Replying to queries about a statement of his in 1950 in which he said he was against all civil rights proposals, Sparkman declared: "I was talking about bills before Congress at that time. *I don't feel that that statement commits me to oppose any civil rights program that might be submitted in the future.*"

★

HOW have Stevenson and Sparkman represented themselves to the Negro minorities of the North? Here is an editorial from the October issue of the Negro magazine *Ebony,* reprinted as a full-page ad in *The Nation* (Sept. 27):

> *Ebony* believes that for the first time since 1940 the Negro is faced with an out-and-out choice between two nominees who have demonstrated clearly and unmistakably that they stand at opposite poles on the vital problems of the Negro . . . Being edited in Illinois, we here at *Ebony* have had full and simple opportunity to observe and test Gov. Stevenson on the race front. We know him as a man who acts rather than talks. We have seen him fight stalwartly for a state FEPC and lose in every legislative session—simply because of Republican opposition . . . *We know first hand his role in forcing southern Illinois schools to drop Jim Crow under threat of losing state financial support* . . .
>
> Having nothing to carp about in Stevenson's sterling record, they have directed their fire on his running mate, Alabama's Sen. John Sparkman. Perhaps the Democrats could have made a better choice for their vice presidential candidate than a man whose past record on civil rights leaves something to be desired . . . We refuse to close the books on Sparkman's record, we knowing that time and men do change . . .

★

ON THE basis of the above you see that despite Sparkman's record as a civil rights filibusterer, he had by September convinced the Negro minorities that he had reformed and would defy Alabama sentiment in their behalf.

Now for the Sunday paper of Oct. 4 Both stories are by the non-partisan Associated Press. They appeared side-by-side.

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Sen. Sparkman of Alabama told a meeting of Negro Democratic leaders today that the Republicans have deliberately distorted his position on civil rights. . .
>
> Sparkman said the Democratic platform shows the problem "can be worked out around a conference table." Sparkman said it does not commit the party to specific legislation but it does "recognize those great rights protected by the Constitution and we have pledged ourselves to work on state *and federal levels* to secure these rights."

★

THE other story reported:

> MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 4 (AP)—*The Mobile Press Register* today said . . . Sparkman informed the paper by letter that his stand on civil rights legislation had not changed since 1948. . .
>
> The paper said that Sparkman's letter suggested the paper obtain a transcript of a radio broadcast of the Town Meeting of the Air on March 23, 1948. It quoted Sparkman further as saying then in reference to a proposed Federal Employment Practices Commission:
>
> "This program in every respect is unconstitutional, unwise and unworkable, and certainly should not be adopted in a free land of free citizens possessed of freedom of choice."
>
> The Mobile paper said Sparkman wrote in his letter: "That states my case fully and *I stand on it.*"

★

SO THERE, on the same Sabbath day, you have Sparkman pleasing both a hundred Negro political leaders at a meeting in the Statler Hotel in Washington and buttering up the voters of Alabama.

The contradiction was baffling to *The Advertiser.* When two prominent and knowledgeable Democratic leaders likewise confessed their bafflement, *The Advertiser* telegraphed the Associated Press to write a second story clarifying what Alabama's Sparkman told the Negro political leaders in Washington.

And that was the origin of the clarifying story you read in your Tuesday *Advertiser:*

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A Negro official of the Democratic National Committee said today there was a highly favorable reaction to Sen. Sparkman's talk to Negro Democratic workers last Saturday. John P. Davis, the official, said the response at the meeting was "terrific."
>
> Davis is assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson [Negro Democrat, Ill.], vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of its minorities Division . . .
>
> "This meeting was not called for Sparkman to explain anything to anybody," Davis said. "We already knew his record as that of a friendly southern liberal minded person *who stands on the Democratic platform* . . . We think either [Stevenson or Sparkman] is better than both of the Republican candidates put together."

★

THERE you have it. Is Sparkman kidding Harlem or Alabama? Who can say?

What is plain is that Sparkman is trying to keep one hoof in the 1952 race for vice president and one in the 1954 race for senator from Alabama, just in case.

It may be that Sparkman now believes Ike is winning and he must get right with Alabama lest 1954 find him asking for re-election to the Senate.

★

IN ANY event, one sees remarkable things in Alabama. In 1948 Alabama withheld its 11 electoral votes from the Democratic Party because Mr. Truman advocated civil rights.

Then, in 1952, the Democratic Party replies with an even stiffer plan, an author of which was Sparkman. It pleases the Negro minorities in the North and in Alabama and probably a majority of Alabama voters will join with them in voting Democratic.

Alabama will give 11 electoral votes to the Democrats, and Stevenson and Sparkman could rightfully claim a mandate from Alabama to enact the Democratic plank . . . "My folks have always been Democrats and I couldn't change."

Sparkman Is Called 'Terrific' By Negro Demo Committeeman

Alabamian's Talk To Washington Workers Described As Being 'Highly Favorable'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A Negro official of the Democratic National Committee said today there was a highly favorable reaction to Sen. John J. Sparkman's talk to Negro Democratic workers last Saturday.

John P. Davis, the official, said the response at the meeting was "terrific."

Davis is an assistant to Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill), vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of its minorities division.

Davis said Saturday's meeting was not called to hear Sparkman but was an organization gathering of campaign workers. The senator was invited because he was in town at the time. Other party leaders also attended, Davis said.

"This meeting was not called for Sparkman to explain anything to anybody," he declared.

"We already knew his record as that of a friendly Southern liberal minded person who stands on the Democratic platform.

"We have nothing to apologize for in either of our candidates. We think either one is better than both of the Republican candidates put together."

Davis said several of the workers spoke in praise of Sparkman after the senator had made his talk. He said Sparkman was not quized about such issues as a Senate filibuster rule which would permit shutting off debate or a compulsory Fair Employment Practice Act (FEPC).

The Democratic platform supports federal action in the FEPC field and also urges changes in Senate rules to permit shutting off of filibusters, which have been used to block civil rights measures.

Sparkman told the meeting the Republicans had misrepresented his position on civil rights and that he believed knotty problems in this area could be solved, given "a spirit of good will."

He said the key to solving race problems was improvement in economic conditions and that he always had worked for this.

Davis said these were among the persons at the meeting who praised Sparkman:

Former Rep. Arthur Mitchell of Chicago, who said he served with the senator in the House and knew him as a "true liberal."

Henry Richardson, Indianapolis attorney who formerly lived in Huntsville, Ala., Sparkman's home town.

Arthur Shores, Birmingham, Ala., attorney who told of work Sparkman had done to get money for Tuskegee Institute, the Negro school.

Negro Leaders Hear Sparkman Indorse Civil Rights Plank

Senator Sparkman of Alabama, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, said yesterday he supports wholeheartedly the civil rights plank of the Democratic platform which calls for Federal legislation to assure equal rights for all people.

The Senator addressed about 100 Negro Democratic leaders from all parts of the country who had been called together just to hear the vice presidential candidate. The meeting was held at the Hotel Statler under auspices of Representative Dawson of Illinois, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and one of the two Negro members of Congress.

Senator Sparkman received a standing evation from the Negro leaders as he defended his stand on civil rights. He said he had been caught between two charges. In the South, he is accused of having "northern leanings." In the North, he said, the Republicans describe him as a "Southern politican—and what an awful person that sounds like when they describe it."

A Matter of Good Will.

All problems pertaining to fair employment and other civil rights issues can be worked out satisfactorily, Senator Sparkman added, "if we sit down together in a spirit of good will."

"This is the position we have taken in our Democratic platform," he continued. "We have not committed ourselves to specific legislation, but we have pledged ourselves to work on State and Federal level sto secure certain rights which we recognize as guaranteed by the Constitution."

In his congressional career, Senator Sparkman said he had always voted for legislation that he thought was "good for all of the people, regardless or race or color of skin."

He said he did not have the "slightest idea" what bills were involved in Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's charges that he had voted 23 times "against the rights of Americans to be Americans."

Cites Economics Factor.

"But if Gov. Dewey wants to be absolutely fair to his people," Senator Sparkman said, "I wonder why he didn't give the voting record of the Republican vice presidential candidate (Senator Nixon of California) on the bill to amend the cloture rule."

Senator Sparkman drew applause when he said he was repeating for the fiftieth time the belief "we are not going to solve any of the problems between races unless we give constant attention to the economics involved."

"I neither condone nor skip over lightly conditions in my part of the country," Senator Sparkman added. "But I do contend I have the right to stand up and say we haven't had enough to go around."

Referring to attacks by Republicans on Senator Sparkman's civil rights record, Representative Dawson said:

"The desperate attemps of the Republicans to confuse the issues by falseheads and half truths is doomed to failure. Nor will the vast sums of money being used to influence the voters save them. The Negro American is a mature citizen who can no longer be bought, bullied or bamboozled."

Senator Sparkman Was Attacked Because He Backed Rights Plank

WASHINGTON

Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama found himself attacked in his home state during his fight for the vice-presidency.

The attacks in newspaper editorials were a result of the part the liberal southern senator played in helping to write the strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.

In the Dothan Eagle of Dothan, Ala. readers were warned that the election of the Stevenson - Sparkman ticket would mean colored teachers in white schools.

In a long editorial the rebel newspaper warned that Sparkman campaigned on the Democratic platform and would support the Humphrey FEPC measure if elected.

"The federal government will require the hiring of colored people in business houses, retail establishments, banks, factories and elsewhere in direct ratio to their population in each individual community," the paper charged.

35 Out Of 100

"In Dothan, where 35 per cent of the population is colored, 35 per cent of the sales people working at Blumberg's, Kress, Newberry's, Sears, Wards and Penney's will be colored," it complained.

"If you want 35 out of every 100 employees in the retail stores and factories mentioned above to be colored, vote for Sparkman and Stevenson," the paper grimly advised its readers.

Called a "real fighting liberal" by New York's Senator Lehman, Sparkman was also attacked in an editorial which appeared in the Montgomery Advertiser.

The Advertiser claimed the party Sparkman and Stevenson represented was seeking to "impose Reconstruction on Alabama —and the Republicans are defending Alabama.

Campaigned On Platform

Senator Sparkman's record shows that he did favor a "voluntary" FEPC before his nomination. However he campaigned on the Democratic platform which calls for compulsory action.

He favors legislation to make lynching a federal crime and wants to outlaw poll taxes. In the House he voted against Rep. Rankin's motion to make the Un-American Activities Committee a permanent committee, being one of only a half-dozen Southerners to vote against Rankin.

He has voted for federal aid to education and in the House, stepped aside in 1951 as majority floor leader because he did not feel the Administration should have a floor leader who was not for civil rights, at least nominally.

THE WAY IS CLEAR

The issue is resolved. The way is clear. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson has shown beyond a doubt that he is best qualified to fill the profoundly responsible position of President of the United States.

The St. Louis Argus over the past three months has viewed Gov. Stevenson as the more appealing of the two candidates particularly in light of his statements on civil rights. In our opinion, the gigantic problem of world peace cannot be adequately approached by a national leader if he fails to recognize the import and urgency of immediate attention to civil rights. He can only measure up to the task of the office by facing forthrightly all the issues.

Civil rights is a prime issue regardless of the widespread effort to subordinate it. The foreign policy of this nation cannot be fashioned effectively by those who would fail to recognize the relationship to civil rights.

Gov. Stevenson has demonstrated during his state administration that he is determined not to dodge responsibility of this issue in this area. He has declared his willing intent to tackle the job if elected President. In our opinion, he is the only man of the hour.

When Gov. Stevenson accepted the Democratic nomination he had made many statements concerning civil rights. All were to the effect that "If the states are unwilling or unable (to give to the citizens equal rights as provided by the Constitution) then I presume there is no alternative but to have the federal government do so."

Thus we were deeply impressed with his sincerity and his meaning when he declared "I would not seek your nomination for the presidency because the burdens of that office stagger the imagination. Its potential for good or evil now, and in the years of our lives, smothers exultation and converts vanity to prayer.

"I have asked the merciful Father of us all to let this cup pass from me. BUT FROM SUCH DREAD RESPONSIBILITY ONE DOES NOT SHRINK IN FEAR, in self-interest or in false humility.

"So, if this cup may not pass from me, except I drink it, thy will be done . . ."

From that day to this Gov. Stevenson has not faltered. His sincerity has not been paralleled, even by Gen. Eisenhower.

If the American people will take time out from listening to soap operas and stop wondering what will happen to wifey "Little Pat" Nixon they will come to realize that the Democratic presidential nominee stands head and shoulders above the G.O.P. candidate and should be the next to occupy the White House.

Getting right down to brass tacks Gov. Stevenson has come forth with more solid food for thought than Ike has been able to present for all his straining, and no better example can be listed than Stevenson's Louisville address in which he meticulously revealed the gross discrepancies in Eisenhower's statements over the past seven years.

To the layman who doesn't keep very close tab on political events it should be evident that Ike's blasts against the administration concerning foreign policy don't set well with the fact that he figured in formation of that policy by virtue of his military position.

However, for those who just haven't noticed this inconsistency Stevenson has vividly pointed up the General's wishy-washy stand. By comparing the General's statements in 1945 with those of the last few months Stevenson has shown that Ike is either erratic, a quality undesirable in a President, or he is deliberately concocting an issue via misrepresentation, the latter being more probable.

Among other things Stevenson recalled Ike's warning against too rapid demobilization as compared with a remark in 1946 "Frankly, I don't think demobilization was too fast."

Another classic discrepancy lies in Ike's charge that the administration bungled in China and the far East. Yet, as Stevenson has pointed out, Ike, as Chief of Staff, concurred when the Chiefs advised that strategically Korea was of little interest to the United States. And for all the General's claims that the administration waited too long to act, Stevenson has rightly declared that Ike "still must know in his heart, even if he does not admit it, that in the past six years nothing except the sending of an American expeditionary force to China could have prevented ultimate Communist victory."

It is somewhat obvious that the Republican strategists have noted some of these inconsistencies. Thus the dramatic performances of the new radio-T-V actor, Richard "Poor Dick" Nixon. The Republicans started out hell-bent to whip the Democrats with the record of the present administration. But realizing they played a part in this, they switched to the dramatics.

But we think the Republicans overlooked something. We think they overlooked the fact that the American people know they helped to make the record of the present administration; that all the decent legislation which was proposed for the best interest of the people and which failed, was beaten down by Republican isolationists; that the legislation whcih passed has not been surpassed by anything the Republicans have proposed in this campaign.

The way is definitely clear. Gov. Stevenson is the man for President. And after his election, the next duty of the American people is to comply with his request, "I ask of you all you have." With that, the St. Louis Argus feels the U. S. will become, indeed, the greatest nation in the world.

That New Orleans Incident

THREE Negro newspaper reporters accompanying the entourage of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson were roughly barred from the Roosevelt (sic!) Hotel in New Orleans, as practically everybody in the country knows.

Ironically enough, these reporters represented Negro publications which are loudly urging the election of the Illinois Governor as President; and while they were being barred Mr. Stevenson was telling his audience: "As you know, I stand on the Democratic party platform with respect to minority rights."

No matter where Mr. Stevenson stood, he didn't stand up for the three reporters, so one of them returned North in disgust and the other two swallowed their pride and accepted quarters arranged for them at a Negro university, which William Flanagan, Stevenson's press secretary, said were "much finer even than the Roosevelt."

It is significant that at the same time John L. Clark, the Courier's correspondent accompanying the Eisenhower party, was writing that the whole party was always housed in the same hotel regardless of the part of the country, and that these reservations were made weeks ahead; that one of the same reporters booted away from the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans had stayed previously with the Eisenhower party at the Roney Plaza in Miami.

What is alarming is not that these Negro reporters were barred from a New Orleans hotel, but that Mr. Stevenson's press secretary knew they would be barred two days before they were, but "neglected" to tell Governor Stevenson anything about it, because "Stevenson does not run the Roosevelt Hotel."

It might be mentioned that General Eisenhower did not run the Roney Plaza Hotel in Miami either, nor any other hotels in which his party stayed in the South, but his press attaches thought enough about the Negro members of the press party to see that they were accommodated just like the rest.

7 Negro Leaders Endorse Gov. Stevenson In Statement

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SPRINGFIELD, Ill.— (INS) — Seven Negro leaders endorsed Adlai Stevenson for president Saturday and called his Republican opponent, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower "woefully insensitive to the fundamental right of liberty for all Americans."

The seven issued a joint statement after conferring with the Democratic presidential nominee in Springfield. They said they will "commend" the Illinois Governor "to Negro voters across the nation."

Monroe Sweetland of Portland, Democratic National Committeeman from Oregon, also visited Stevenson during the day and forecast that the Illinois governor will carry every state in the Pacific Northwest.

Sweetland said he told the Democratic candidate that the people of the Northwest "felt let down" by Eisenhower's recent speech at Boise, Idaho.

The seven Negro leaders included representatives of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers and the publishers of a Negro newspaper in St. Louis.

LEADERS' STATEMENT

Their joint statement:

"Governor Stevenson has amassed an enviable record as Chief Executive of the State of Illinois. His has been a record of performance. It is on the basis of this record, coupled with the far-reaching performances of the Democratic administrations over the past 20 years, that we pledge our support.

"Against this great combination of Gov. Stevenson and the Democratic party is pitted the duo of empty promises of the Republican party and a candidate woefully insensitive to the fundamental rights of liberty for all Americans.'

"Through the years, the Republican Party has worked to frustrate the development of the Negro into a full American citizen. This tragic chasm which separates the dominant political parties ... compels us to pledge our complete support to Gov. Stevenson."

Stevenson spoke out strongly for civil rights in his three-day invasion of New York earlier this week.' He declared that the Federal Government "has a direct responsibility" to help eliminate racial discrimination.

W. H. AIKEN PRESENT

The Negro leaders who met with Stevenson yesterday were Bishop Frank M. Reid, of Columbia, S. C., and the Rev. Granville W. Reed, Jr. of Chicago, both officials of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; W. H. Aiken, of Atlanta, president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, and three other association members—J. Roy Terry of Cleveland, Robert N. Landrum of Chicago, and Maceo Crutcher of Detroit; and N A. Sweets, publisher of the St. Louis American.

Rev. Reed said he represented Bishop Frederick D. Jordan of California and Bishop D. Ormonde Walker of Missouri and Kansas.

John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, another Negro weekly, accompanied the seven but did not join in their statement. He told reporters he has supported Gov. Stevenson in the past and promised reporters a statement "very, very soon' on his position now that Stevenson is running for president.

Stevenson 'First Rate,' Says Bunche

said no 9-13-52

NEW YORK.— "He's a first-rate man in every particular. I think very highly of him." That's what Dr. Ralph Bunche said of Gov. Adlai Stevenson after their luncheon conference in the Hotel Biltmore Friday.

Dr. Bunche, UN Trusteeship chairman, arrived nattily dressed in a black pin-striped suit and sporting his traditional bow tie, revealed that his talks with the Democratic nominee were wholly non-political. 9-15-52

He said they talked about foreign policy and the United Nations. "It was a very pleasant visit," he concluded.

DOPE 'N' DATA by LOUIS E. MARTIN

On the 17th floor of New York's Hotel Biltmore, suite 1717 to be exact, Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois held court during his whirlwind campaign visit to New York last week-end.

A string of local big shots and a host of faithful figures filed in and out of the spacious parlor where Stevenson, Wilson Wyatt, and Bill Blair, the governor's right hand, met them with big, friendly smiles. The visitors crowded in during the lull between Stevenson's three major speaking engagements, the American Legion on Wednesday, the New York Democrats, and the Liberal Party on Thursday. Sat. 9-13-52

On Friday morning two Negro groups, one at 10:30 and the other at 11:30, took over the presidential suite and they were followed by Ralphe Bunche with whom Stevenson lunched just prior to flying back to Springfield, Ill.

As you have doubtless read already, Stevenson's three-day visit to New York, his speeches and conferences, were all so triumphant that the Democrats are worried now about becoming over-confident. Stevenson literally held the big town in the palm of his hand. His keen, witty phrases were as electric as Times Square on New Year's eve. Even the Republicans were cheering him.

I saw him Friday morning with the first group of brothers which included Dr. Channing Tobias, Lester Granger, Roy Wilkins, the Reverend James Robinson, James Fleming, and Theodore Brown. Lloyd Garrison of Urban Legue fame who is close to Stevenson escorted us in.

Having seen him several times before in Illinois, I was struck by his new enthusiasm. This guy is having the time of his life, was my first impression. He is probably the most cheerful candidate that has ever run for the presidency. He even radiates the stuff and his smile is irresistable. As the jockey who doped his horse said, he might not win but he will be the happiest horse in the race.

Before we could seat ourselves the Governor started asking questions. He asked about the employment picture, about the companies and the unions which are doing the best race relations jobs about the various governmental and private agencies in the field. He seemed eager for factual information. From his speeches the day before, we already knew where he stood on civil rights but he touched upon his views briefly.

Channing Tobias made one of the finest off-the-cuff statements I have ever heard a brother make in such a gathering. Citing his experiences here and abroad, Tobias urged the Governor to carry on the Truman crusade on civil rights not only for the sake of America but for the sake of the free world. Tobias got a big smile from Stevenson when he began by saying that he knew it was hard to be objective about a problem when you happen to be the problem.

Incidentally, many of our young bloods have a tendency to write-off some of our elderly statesmen like Tobias. They are very foolish. I was sitting right across from Tobias as he spoke and calmly called his shots in a manner that touched the mind and heart of everyone in the room. Even Stevenson commented that he wished he could express himself as clearly and well.

Stevenson, of course, knows how to use the English language better than any politician since Roosevelt. If he did not have a record as governor of Illinois you might wonder whether he meant what he said. His humor is without a doubt one of his greatest assets. It does not, however, interfere with his basic appreciation of the fundamentals in government.

When we filed out of the suite after our half hour visit with the Governor, the corridor had filled up with other groups and the second set of brothers, which included Congressman Adam Powell. Powell was in high spirits because of Stevenson's good speeches the day before. "It's wonderful, isn't it?" he asked with a big grin. By the time I got back to my office, somebody was calling in to say that Powell had just pledged his full support to Stevenson. It was Stevenson's week no matter what the future holds.

Nationally

NAACP OKs Stevenson; Raps Ike

Congress

p. 1

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced that it is "impressed" with the record and stand on Civil Rights of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for president, while expressing "regret" on the position of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

In a statement released from the national office this week, the NAACP set forth its findings which followed two separate reports issued earlier on the two standard bearers for the major political parties.

The NAACP said it was impressed by Republican General Dwight Eisenhower's sincerity in his statements against discrimination and segregation, but it regretted he had not taken a clearer position on effective laws against job discrimination (F. E. P. C.) or on efforts to get rid of the filibuster.

VEEPS 'UNSATISFACTORY'

As for the two vice president candidates, the NAACP said, both have "unsatisfactory records" on civil rights.

The NAACP, emphasizing that it is non-partisan said:

"The most forthright position taken by any of the presidential and vice presidential candidates and discrimination. We commend of the two major political parties his forthright statements on the has been that of Gov. Adlai E. abolition of segregation in the Stevenson . . . We commend the nation's capital, in the armed clarity and courage of his pro- forces and his concern for equal nouncements against segregation employment opportunities for all and discrimination in the armed forces and in the employment of civilians in government.

"We are impressed by General Eisenhower's sincerity in his pronouncements against segregation and discrimination in the armed forces and in the employment of civilians in government.

"We regret, however, his failure to support an effective federal FEPC with enforcement provisions, and to make clear his position on an amendment to Senate Rule 22 to abolish the filibuster."

The association urged Eisenhower and the two vice presidential nominees to re-examine their positions" on civil rights.

IKE'S SINCERITY 9-12-52

"We are impressed by General Eisenhower's sincerity in his pronouncements against segregation

Stevenson The Best Man

By C. A. FRANKLIN

(Editor, The Call)

Call P.I Kauai Lihue Nov

Adlai Stevenson is the man best equipped to lead this nation and the world at this critical point in history. He has proved himself to be an able administrator. Not even his opponents attack his record. No higher compliment could be paid him.

Ltr. 10-24-52

On the other hand, General Eisenhower is a changling. He tries to please too many people. One can't court Jimmy Byrnes in South Carolina and Negroes in New Jersey at the same time. The office isn't worth that betrayal of principle.

Not only the United States but all civilization hangs on the solution of present world troubles. So cataclysmic is our situation that liberty and life can be lost. There must be no third world war!

As is ever the case, Haman gets hanged on the gallows tree he builds. When Ike bids the American people look back at mistakes made by the Democrats, they look back also on Republican mistakes, the Harding administration and the 1929 depression, for instance.

Job Today, Breadline In 1932

The voter is reminded that he has a job today while he stood in the bread line in 1932. And that memory will defeat Eisenhower! The full dinner pail has ever been a potent political argument.

General Eisenhower disappoints us. Because he had a background of experience in Europe, we looked for him to come through with a program which would work better than the one that the administration has tried. But he offers no plan.

The American people talk about Communism but few of them know what a Communist stands for. He is against them and they are against him. They appreciate but dimly the terrific threat which the starving masses of Asia, Africa and the islands are to our way of life. Their problem is our problem. But about it, Ike says nothing.

We admit that the average voter is more informed and interested in affairs at home than abroad, but it is the candidates' duty to wake us up. Stevenson does. Eisenhower does not. The United States has been isolationist from its beginning. We have taken pride in knowing nothing about our neighbors. Now, we are caught up in world affairs and we should be made to know what we are doing. We are paying our way, but it takes more than our men and our money to make the world follow our leadership.

Military Man Not Suited For President

We have got to understand our neighbor. And that brings us to the point we would make, namely, that a military career with its rigid rules of conduct does not prepare a man for leadership in human affairs. The general can order a soldier, but he has to say "Please, sir," to his neighbor. A third World war can be averted but not if on either side there is stiff-necked self-assertiveness.

The campaign was General Eisenhower's opportunity to put on a show, not to demonstrate how smooth he is at getting votes, but to make the people aware of his human sympathy, his sense of justice and his ability to make ends meet. O, for an Abraham Lincoln of today! The great humanitarian would stand before the United Nations and, by his very personality, silence objectors and unite mankind. Of course, Truman has made mistakes. There are bound to be mistakes when big things are being done.

General Eisenhower is the nominee of a party which, led by Senator Taft, thought it a worthy objective to oppose whatever Truman did. The deal between the Republicans and the Dixiecrats is putrid! As the G.O.P. nominee, Eisenhower has first to get rid of the record his party made when it sold the Negro and human rights down the river.

General Eisenhower flutters too much. You have to grasp a nettle. Labor, tidewater oil and other issues must be met with decision. Ike does not have to be right, but he has to show that he's a man who knows which way he is going. That's what Stevenson does. The American people like a man who says what he means and stands on it, come hell or high water.

Stevenson looks like a second Lincoln. That's why he is our candidate this November 4.

34a(1) 1952 DEMOCRATIC

Robsion Says He'd Name Negro Aide; Shamburger Backs Rights Plank

Candidates Talk at Meeting

County Judge Boman L. Shamburger, Democratic candidate for Third District congressman, and John M. Robsion, Jr., his Republican opponent, both had promises for the Negro voter yesterday.

Robsion said that if he is sent to Washington, he will appoint a Negro to his secretarial staff there.

And Shamburger, a native of Mississippi, promised to live up to the Democratic platform's plank on civil rights. He said this plank was much stronger than the Republican.

Appear Together 1st Time

The candidates spoke at a meeting of the Louisville Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was their first campaign appearance together.

During a question period, Shamburger was asked if he would appoint a Negro to his secretarial staff.

He had no objections to such an appointment, he replied. But he had made no commitments, and any appointees would have to be cleared by Democratic headquarters.

Robsion was asked how he felt about the Republican platform's civil-rights plank.

"Any platform is a compromise," he replied. "Had I been writing it, I would have gone stronger."

The Republican plank says it is the "primary responsibility of each state to order and control its domestic institutions," and the Federal Government should take only supplemental action within its constitutional jurisdiction to oppose discrimination.

It calls for federal legislation "to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory practices," but adds that State efforts to end such practices should not be duplicated.

Says Negro Makes Gains

The Democratic plank makes less reference to State action. It calls for federal legislation to provide the right to equal opportunity for employment, the right to security of persons, and the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life.

Shamburger said the Negro has made many gains under 20 years of Democratic rule. These include curbs on racial discrimination in transportation, on segregation in schools, and on restrictive covenants barring Negro residences in white neighborhoods, he said.

Robsion said these gains stemmed not from the Democratic Party, but from court decisions and "the changing attitude of the people."

'Democrats Didn't Mean It'

He said the Democrats were using a proposed fair-employment practices commission as a political football, and don't actually want to put it through.

"We're not going to promise you a lot of stuff," Robsion added. "The Democrats have for 20 years when they didn't mean it."

But Robsion also said he would be for the Negroes "all the way," just as his father, the late congressman from the old Ninth District, "was for you, all the way."

Refers To Record

Shamburger referred to his Administration as County judge in describing his attitude toward the Negro.

He said he had appointed Negroes as foremen in the County Road Department. There were no Negroes in that capacity when he took over from a Republican Administration, he said.

He said that when concessionaires at the County Forest were reported to be refusing to serve Negroes, he saw that they were replaced.

Some Queries Ruled Out

During the question period, Harry S. McAlpin, N.A.A.C.P. chapter president, ruled out queries that he thought were aimed at influencing the speakers.

"Mr. Robsion is 48 and Judge Shamburger is 46," said McAlpin, "so both these men have had time to form their own opinions."

H. A. I. Rosenberg, independent candidate for Congress, was not invited to the meeting. McAlpin explained that the N.A.A.C.P. was interested in the attitudes of the two major parties rather than candidates, and that Robsion and Shamburger were invited as spokesmen for their parties.

Courier-Journal Photo

SHAKING HANDS before speaking at a meeting are John M. Robsion, Jr., left, Republican candidate for Congress, and his Democratic opponent, County Judge Boman L. Shamburger, right. Between them is attorney Harry S. McAlpin, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Truman Calls Ike's Hand on D.C. Race Issue

Challenges His Power To End Segregation Here as Pledged

By Edward F. Ryan
Post Reporter

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—President Truman today sharply challenged Dwight D. Eisenhower's power to fulfill his pledge to end segregation in the District of Columbia if he wins the presidency.

"I'm glad to see the Republican candidate is interested in this subject," said Mr. Truman, "but I ought to warn him that the President can't get things done in the District simply by waving a wand."

Mr. Truman chose Newark to make a strongly-worded defense of his record on civil rights because Ike discussed the same issue here last week. And he used the Washington record as his brief in defending his program and attacking Ike's declarations.

Tonight in Philadelphia, the President termed the Eisenhower campaign "fraudulent" and shot through with "doubletalk."

From Ike's Newark speech, Mr. Truman declared, "I am glad to see the Republican candidate is in favor of the principles of civil rights. But he obviously does not know the hard facts of life about this subject. He doesn't know what it takes to get something done in the field.

"He thinks he will call a conference of Governors to fix things. But I can tell you it will take more than that to break down the barriers of prejudice.

"A great deal of his speech was devoted to attacking me for not doing enough about civil rights. In my political life I have been attacked for many things. I have had a good laugh over many of them. But I have never had a better laugh than I had from the idea that I was not doing enough about civil rights. People usually tell me I've done too much. The more you think of it the funnier it is."

Associated Press Wirephoto

The Truman "team"—President Harry and daughter Margaret—makes a smiling duet from behind an armful of roses during the Chief Executive's whistle-stop appearance yesterday in Newark, N. J.

Then turning to the District, the President said that "for years" he has favored Washington home rule "but I can't get Congress to agree."

"Nevertheless," he added, "we are making a lot of progress in civil rights in the District of Columbia.

"Today, in the theaters, hotels and restaurants of the District of Columbia, segregation and discrimination are on the way out.

"In the colleges and universities of the District, and in private schools, both secondary and elementary, hundreds of Negro students are enrolled where there were none five years ago.

"The parks and playgrounds operated by the Interior Department in Washington are completely unsegregated, as they have been for more than 10 years.

"The parks and playgrounds operated by the District of Columbia in Washington are being progressively integrated.

"Only last month, integration of some of our new housing projects was announced.

"Just this year, the medical association of the District of Columbia opened its membership to qualified Negro physicians. Other professional groups have done the same thing.

"My friends, some of these steps are big steps. They are all steps forward, not backward; and they represent action, not talk."

Mr. Truman said the fact that some Republicans favor civil rights, "is no reason to elect" Eisenhower "who thinks it's impossible to use Federal power to insure fair employment practices . . . (and) who says that a certain amount of segregation is necessary in the armed forces because under integration the competition is too much for Negroes."

The President declared finally that the civil rights issue calls for the election of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson (D-Ill.) to the White House. He said Stevenson abolished segregation in the Illinois National Guard by executive order, moved in with the guard to stop riots in Cicero, Ill., eliminated race from the Illinois State employment service forms, and helped end segregation in the Illinois public schools.

In a speech at Philadelphia tonight the President charged that Eisenhower is making a "fraudulent" campaign to win the Presidency by "the fanciest brand of double-talk I have ever heard."

Mr. Truman said Ike when nominated for the Presidency by the GOP "was supposed to ride into office on his glory, his glamor and his smile."

But when Democrats started campaigning on issues, said Mr. Truman, Ike set up a "snowstorm of me-toos," shot through with "doubletalk."

Mr. Truman was cheered by an estimated 25,000 persons in Philadelphia's Reyburn Plaza facing city hall. He rode into Philadelphia shortly after 5 p. m. after a six-and-a-half-hour motorcade swing through New Jersey where big crowds turned out for his campaign talks from Jersey City to Camden.

The high for the day came at Newark where he arrived at noon. Police estimated that 250,000 persons saw him and 90,000 heard him in Newark.

He had a day of sunshine and brisk chilly breezes for the first day of his current three-day swing for Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, Democratic presidential nominee. He made a whistle-stop this morning at Wilmington, Del., before setting off through New Jersey. He plans two more days of whistle-stops in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland before returning to Washington Thursday night.

In his Philadelphia address, Mr. Truman declared that Ike talks one way in the Midwest, another in New York, and another in the South. "He talks like Bricker in Ohio, like McCarthy in Wisconsin, and like Dewey in New York," Mr. Truman added.

In the finale of his campaign day at Pottsville, Pa., Mr. Truman said the GOP is the party that helps the wealthy one percent while the Democrats help the other 99 percent. He said a study by Professor Simon Kuznets of the University of Pennsylvania showed that in the past 20 years incomes of the richest one percent rose 8 percent, while incomes from the other 99 percent more than doubled. The President added that the study also shows that in 1929 there were 513 individuals with incomes of a million dollars or more a year, while in 1948 only 149 people made more than a million dollars.

"That's what the Republicans mean when they say a man can't get ahead in the world any more," said Mr. Truman.

In Jersey City, Mr. Truman spoke to about 15,000 persons packed in front of city hall, long the stronghold of Mayor Frank Hague, now in retirement.

To an estimated 10,000 persons at New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Truman hurled a bitter blast against the GOP "slander mill," and called on Ike to bring it to a halt.

President Truman's Astounding Statement

President Harry S. Truman whom we have admired and supported in the past made a nation-wide Television and Radio speech Thursday night from Detroit. In that address he gave a brief review of his administration and made the astounding statement that the failure of his party to pass the Civil Rights Program was due to Republican opposition in the Congress.

This statement astounds us because we cannot understand how the facts could justify it. Worcd. P-4

In 1948 Mr. Truman and his party won the National elections. Both branches of the Congress — the House and the Senate — contained a majority of Democrats. They held a majority thru the 1950 Congressional elections and still have it today. Mr. Truman and his party were elected on a forthright and specific Civil Rights platform. They had a mandate from the American voters — black and white — to enact that program. But they have failed the people in this respect. Atlanta, Ga.

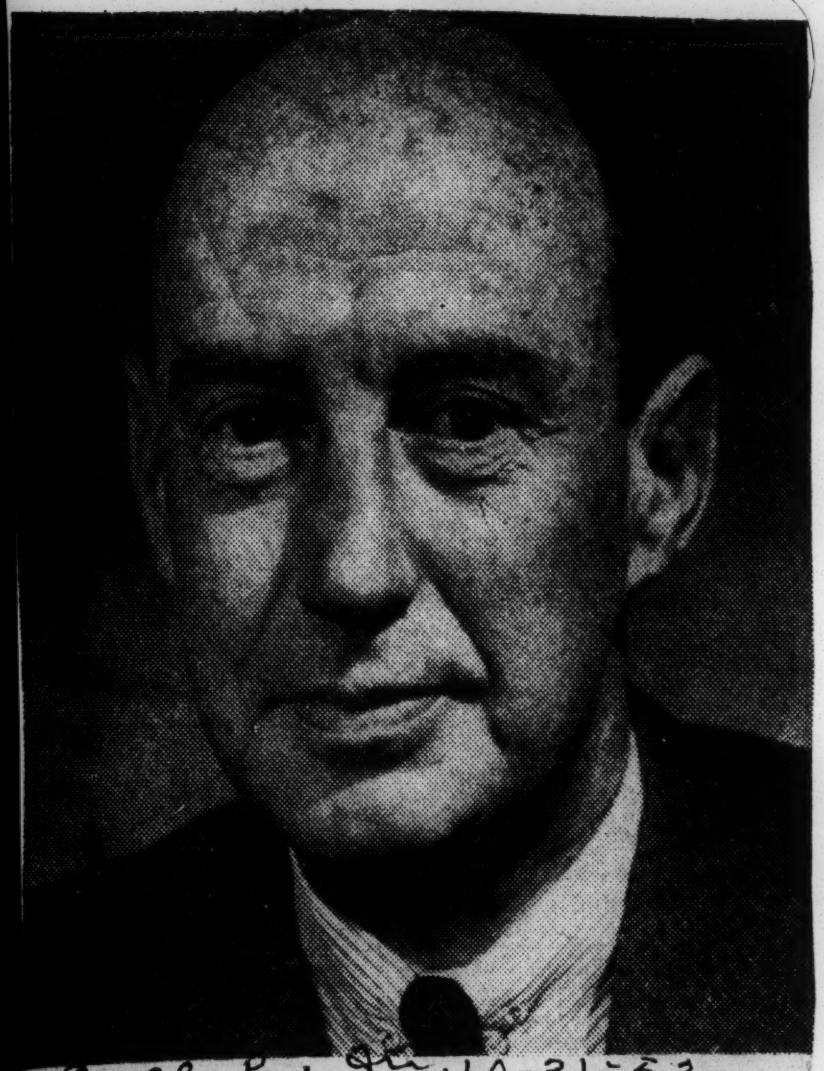
A party in power is responsible for the success or failure of its program and we can understand how any minority opposition party can be justly blamed or credited with the success or failures of a party in power with majorities of its members in the Congress.

The record will show that a majority of Mr. Truman's party have voted consistently against efforts to stop filibustering — an action necessary before Civil Rights legislation can be put before the Congress. Journ. 11-2-52.

In May, 1950 Seventy-nine per cent or 33 of the Republicans in the Senate voted against filibustering as compared with only 35 per cent or 19 Democrats. In July, 1950 on the same question the score was for the Republicans seventy-nine percent or 33 in comparison with the Democrats forty-one per cent or 22.

We will leave to our readers to decide which party was and is responsible for the failure to pass the Civil Rights program.

We believe real progress will be made in the field of Civil Rights if General Eisenhower is elected President and this opinion among other reasons are why we support the Republican set of presidential electors in the November 4, election.



THE MAN FOR PRESIDENT. — Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President of the United States, who will receive the votes on Tuesday, Nov. 4, of the majority of the Negro voters in the country. Stevenson is one of Illinois' greatest governors and will be one of the great presidents of these United States.

STEVENSON IS THE BETTER MAN

By C. A. FRANKLIN
Editor of THE CALL

This campaign comes at a grave crisis in our country. If ever we needed to use our brains, it is now, but because abuse has characterized this campaign rather than discussion, the exercise of good sense will be most difficult.

The Republicans are the worst offenders. Being out of office, there is no countering their attack in kind. It's like a pitcher with nobody on base. He can take as long a wind-up as he pleases, but if the American people are fools enough to vote for a change just for the sake of change, they can easily "swap the devil for the witch."

The case for the Democrats and Governor Stevenson, their nominee, may be stated in very simple language:

1. Stevenson is a tried and proved good executive.

2. The party he represents has a record and a platform. You can tell what you are buying. No pig in a poke there. If elected, Stevenson will have a cooperative Congress.

3. Stevenson has made it clear that civil rights is a principle of government to be lived up to.

GOP Has 'Me, Too' Platform

Republicans have adopted a "me, too" platform, having taken their major promises from the actual practices of the Truman administration. As for a record, they must be hoping the voters will forget Harding, Hoover and the 80th Congress. Just a word about thievery: the American record for stealing was set in the Harding administration. No, the Republicans hope the voters won't look up the G.O.P. record. It does no good to regret the misuse and abuse to which this campaign has been put. Let's take it as we find it and vote accordingly.

The first thing for voters to do is to forget all about the vice-presidential nominees. From the Negro point of view, "a plague on both their houses." Both these senators cast anti-Negro votes on legislation in Congress. As I have said before, Nixon with his California residence was free to express his personal opinion. Sparkman, living in Alabama, had to listen to the mob. For that reason, Sparkman might do a Hugo Black. Nixon is beyond hope.

Speaking of the tidewater oil issue, most of us don't know what it means. In Texas, Louisiana and California, oil is found in the sea near the shorelines. These states want the United States to give up control of these natural resources. Because Stevenson won't agree to give away 50 billion dollars to men already rich, Ike has found some votes. It's a sorry mess, isn't it? At a time when the world trembles, greedy grabbers are on the "get."

Labor For Stevenson

The Taft-Hartley Act: Readers of this paper recall that over and over again in previous elections, we have said that labor and social security legislation, being a new venture in this country, should be reviewed and amended. That's what Stevenson calls for and it sounds like good sense to me. Apparently it sounds good to labor, also, because both the A. F. of L. and CIO have endorsed him.

I couple together a discussion of civil rights and foreign relations because they are simply different points of view of the broad subject of human relations—or how to treat people at home and abroad.

General Eisenhower started out handicapped by the saddest of sad civil rights planks in his party platform. He had no help in his own past. He has been an army officer all his life, carrying out the discriminatory practices of the Army as it used to be. We Negroes know that it's no longer that way because Harry S. Truman changed it. The Navy and Air Force are completely free of discrimination based upon race and color and the Army, at long last, is catching up, thanks to Truman, not Ike.

Poor Ike either had to renounce his party platform or swallow it. That he proceeded to do by saying that a little segregation is necessary. Well, Ike, you tell us how much, or should we go to your friend, Jim Byrnes of South Carolina to find out how much?

Now I come to foreign relations. Everybody agrees that this is the most important issue of all because our handling of it will determine whether we will have peace or war. Foreign relations is no proper subject for the American people to disagree upon now. We were far smarter when in bi-partisan conferences, Senator Vandenberg, Senator Warren Austin and John Foster Dulles—all good Republicans—helped to chart the nation's course.

Hard Up For Arguments

The Republican party must be hard up for argument when it condemns what its own men helped to create. Hitler certainly told the truth when he said that if a lie is big enough it is believed. How in the name of all that's good and holy could GOP leaders get the idea that we have forgotten that all the American mistakes made in the Far East are to the credit or discredit of both parties?

We have lost men, we have spent money. We have not gotten what we sought, but putting Ike in the presidency cannot guarantee that we will have our way. He talked once and blundered when he said that Asiatics should replace American soldiers on the battlefield. Now, he tries his Sunday pitch. He says if elected, he will go over to Korea and settle the matter. But he's got to get elected first and what he promises comes second. Ike, you're cute, but not convincing.

Vote for Stevenson and Democratic members of Congress to uphold him. W. Stuart Symington, the Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator, has a good record and deserves your vote. Richard W. Bolling, who has served us well as representative in Congress from the fifth district, and Leonard Irving, Democratic congressman from the fourth district, both should be reelected to uphold the arm of Adlai Stevenson.

Stevenson Says He Will Stand By Platform

BY FREEMAN FULBRIGHT

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — Gov. Adlai Stevenson refused to budge last night from his stands on the issues of civil rights and tidelands oil which have cost him political support in the south.

The Democratic presidential candidate, addressing a New Orleans audience, declared again that he stands on the party platform "with respect to minority rights." The platform calls for the Federal Government to work toward ending ra-

cial discrimination.

Stevenson also spelled out again his views on the oil-rich submerged lands off Louisiana, Texas and California, saying he opposes any giveaway of them to the individual states. But he called for legislation providing for their fair administration and sharing of the proceeds.

Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana and Gov. Alan Shivers of Texas have announced they will not support the Illinois Governor because of his position on tidelands oil.

The Illinois Governor then turned to the Russian threat as he did earlier in the day in Oklahoma City, and speaking in a world trade-minded city, declared:

"I say to you with the utmost conviction that if we follow the suicidal foreign trade fanaticism of the Republican party, we may condemn this nation to isolation and destruction."

Stevenson faced up to the civil rights and tidelands controversies within the first few hundred words of a long-prepared speech."

He declared:

"As you know, I stand on the Democratic Party platform with the respect to minority rights. I have only one observation to make on this subject:

"That must sadden you as it saddens me. It is that, after two thousand years of Christianity, we need discuss it at all..."

Turning to tidelands, the Governor recalled the Supreme Court decision that the right to the oil beneath the coastal submerged lands is vested in all the people and not the individual states off whose shores deposits are found. Then he asserted:

"Well, I have stated my position on this—and only one position—and I want to make clear that I lack the versatility of my opponent, who has had at least three separate positions on the tidelands question."

"If the submerged lands, by virtue of the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, are a national, and not a state, asset, the question presented is one of wise policy in the disposition of that asset. I do not think it is wise polcy for the Congress to institute a practice of giving away such national assets to individual states."

Stevenson attacked the Republicans for opposing reciprocal trade agreements and said also that the GOP always has been the "party of quotas and high tariffs." Then he declared:

"It is not possible for this nation to be at once politically internationalist and economically isolationist. This is just as insane as asking one Siamese twin to high dive while the other plays the piano.

"And that is exactly what the Republican leadership has long been doing. And that, I believe, is what it would do if it should again come into power.

Stevenson wound up his long speech speeking French and in that native tongue of many New Orleans residents, attacked Eisenhower's controversial statement that the French are decadent.

Translated, Stevenson's statement was:

"Anybody who says that France is in the process of decay or demorialization forgets the fine qualities that were taken here by the ancestors of the French population of Louisiana and which still exist in the homeland of France..."

Stevenson told his Oklahoma City audience he believes we can "avert third war" if the nation continues the Democrats in power.

The candidate declared that U. S. foreign policy has "worked so well that the Russians may have decided that their aggressive policies are too risky."

Associated Press

ANNOUNCING SUPPORT: Representative Adam Clayton Powell shaking hands with Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson after meeting here yesterday. With them are Averell Harriman (second from left), Mutual Security Administrator, and Earl Brown of the New York City Council.

STEVENSON LEAVES; POWELL BACKS HIM; FARLEY SEES UNITY

Supporters Confident Governor Achieved Triumph in His First Campaign Visit

IMPACT ON VOTERS IS SEEN

Negro Leader Pledges '100%' Aid as Result of Nominee's Stand on Civil Rights

By MEYER BERGER

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee, flew back to Illinois yesterday after a triumphal fifty-hour initial campaign visit to New York and New Jersey.

Important political supporters seemed convinced he had come, seen, and conquered this part of the Eastern Seaboard. James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, went beyond that.

"I have the strongest of feelings that the Democratic party nationally is better united under Governor Stevenson than at any time since 1936," he said.

Mr. Farley said he believed Governor Stevenson would not be handicapped by defections that troubled the party in the latter years of the Roosevelt Administration or the Dixiecrat differences that hampered President Truman.

Sees Democrats United

"We just don't have those same defections now," Mr. Farley commented after a long conference with the Governor in the Biltmore Hotel. "A thoroughly united party stands back of Stevenson.

"I have every reason to believe that the Governor will carry every Southern state including Maryland Virginia, New Mexico and Texas—every Southern state."

He expressed confidence also that the Democrats would carry New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He contended that 62,000,000 Americans would be employed at election time, and observed: "I don't believe that any Administration is ever voted out of power in time of full employment."

In answer to a question, the former Postmaster General said he thought that Borough President John Cashmore of Brooklyn would be elected United States Senator on the Democratic ticket.

"I think that Hamilton Fish will probably run on an independent ticket," he said, "and that he will probably poll several hundred thousand votes, which would be helpful to Cashmore and to the whole Democratic ticket."

Perhaps the most significant result of Governor Stevenson's talks with various leaders at the Biltmore yesterday was the unqualified endorsement he received from Representative Adam Clayton Powll Jr., and from other Negro leaders.

Won Over, Says Powell

Representative Powell had repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform. But Governor Stevenson's Thursday night utterances on civil rights, Mr. Powell said, had changed all this.

"After the Governor's speeches last night," Mr. Powell said, "we came to congratulate him. We are thoroughly satisfied with his civil rights stand.

"We are 100 per cent in back of him. He said he would fight to remove segregation in the capital. We felt no one else has done as much. We are just going all-out for him now. The platform has been spelled in his speeches of last night. All doubts about him have been removed from my mind."

Mr. Powell conceded that he had been prepared to boycott, as he put it, "the top of the Democratic ticket because of the ambiguity of the civil rights platform as drawn at Chicago," but said the situation was different now.

Dr. Channing Tobias, member of the President's Civil Rights Committee and former United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, led a non-political Negro group into the Governor's suite before Representative

Powell and other Negro politicians went in.

Dr. Tobias said that in a discussion on civil rights the Governor had reminded his callers that it was important for minority groups to keep the civil rights issue before the public; that he had told them that if they did not, no one else would.

Dr. Tobias would not say outright that he favored Governor Stevenson for President, adding that he would prefer to make a statement later. He did say, though: "I like the position he has taken. I have the greatest admiration for him."

Carmine DeSapio, Tammany leader, was asked how significant he considered the Stevenson endorsement by Representative Powell and other Negro leaders. He replied that the unqualified support the group had promised was important; that in any election year 65 to 70 per cent of the Negro vote in New York was apt to be Democratic.

Averell Harriman, who sat in on several of Governor Stevenson's hotel talks with various groups said:

"The Governor's visit here has had a tremendously favorable impact on everybody here and in New Jersey. Everyone in these states knows him now. His Legion speech and his civil rights speeches of Wednesday night have been very well received."

Paul E. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, also attended all the conferences and was of pretty much the same mind.

"Governor tSevenson's three-day visit to New York City will have a tremendous effect in putting New York State into the Democratic column in November," Mr. Fitzpatrick said. "The people of New York responded vigorously to the warmth and charm of the Governor's personality. But even more, they were mightily impressed with the thought and content of the messages he delivered here."

Mr. Fitzpatrick said he thought the Governor's American Legion speech "will be marked as one of the great speeches of modern times"—that it would be remembered for generations.

"In the same way," he added, "the Governor's addresses before the conventions of the Democratic and Liberal parties were documents which show his rare and able intellectual and amazing grasp of the problems of our time."

Wilson Wyatt, the Governor's campaign manager, said, "We're highly satisfied with results in the eastern area. Our only worry is that it may have created more confidence than we feel it is good for us to have this early in the campaign."

Mr. Farley added: "We should never be too over-confident. We've got to keep plugging."

Some Visitors Reticent

Some of those who spoke with Governor Stevenson yesterday were less inclined to endorse him publicly.

Lewis W. Douglas, former Ambassador to Great Britain, spent some time in the Stevenson suite on what he later described as "a courtesy call."

z"What are your own views on the campaign and on the candidates?" he was asked as he left the hotel.

Mr. Douglas said, "I just don't know." He would add nothing to that statement.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, another visitor, would make no comment when he left the governor's suite. "We just played bridge," he said facetiously as he moved quickly from the corridor.

Bernard M. Baruch, who had Governor Stevenson as a breakfast guest from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Baruch apartment at 4 East Sixty-sixth Street, said later, as the Governor had on emerging, that they had confined their talks to inflation problems and to general economic questions.

Mr. Baruch went down to the street some minutes after the Governor had left. Photographers seemed to think this was deliberate; that he did not want to pose with the Governor at this time.

Mr. Baruch was asked whether he had decided on a Presidential candidate. He laughed and said, "When I get ready to announce my candidate, I'll tell you in unmistakable terms.

"Where are you going now?"

"To my office," he said. "I have to make a living."

"Do you have any paln to breakfast with General Eisenhower?"

"Of course I'll be glad to see him. He has visited me many times, and if he comes again to New York I hope to see him."

Representative Emanuel Celler was another visitor in the Governor's suite yesterday. He said they discussed off-shore rights, changes in House rules to block filbustering on civil rights measures, immigration problems and East-West tensions.

The Governor's last guest for the day was Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Department. They had luncheon together.

Governor Stevenson left the hotel at 2:20 P. M. to the applause of a large crowd in Forty-third Street. Led by motorcycle escort to LaGuardia Airport, he shook hands there with the policemen who had been with him throughout his visit. He wished them luck, and they wished him luck.

Just before he entered a waiting American Airlines DC-6 for the flight back to Springfield, photographers asked for a few more poses. The Governor grinned and obligingly posed. As the shutters clicked and as lights flashed he said. "Looks like I've done a lot for the Eastman Kodak film people."

The plane took off at 3:13 P. M.

No Open Fight With General

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson said today he had no intention of creating an open fight with his Republican opponent, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Governor, who returned late this afternoon from a two-day visit to New York and New Jersey, said he had "no such intention" in response to a question whether his address before the American Legion and other New York talks had implied he intended to try to bring the general into an open fight.

Asked if his New York remarks had set the tone of his campaign, he replied: "I have no tone in mind. I'm just going to tell the people what I think."

The Governor's chartered American Airlines DC-6, carrying his staff and newspaper men landed at Capital Airport at 5:25 P. M. (Central daylight saving time) after a flight of three hours and six minutes from La Guardia Airport. The Governor slept most of the way back to Illinois.

He said he was "very much pleased with the vibrant enthusiasm of the people I met, both in the Democratic organization and the volunteers" for Stevenson.

"Our schedule was heavy, but we had a lot of ground to cover," he remarked.

Surprised by Attention

He described reaction to his talk on civil rights yesterday was "good." He said he had not talked with any American Legion officials privately, and was surprised that his address had attracted so much attention.

"I had told the Legion in Illinois the same thing in past years," he said. In his address to the Legion's national convention the Governor warned he would resist pressure groups.

Wilson W. Wyatt, his campaign manager, who accompanied the Governor east, said that he, too, was "quite pleased" with the reaction in New York and that friends had warned, "Don't let this reception make you overconfident, the campaign is far from over." He said he didn't think there was any overconfidence and added, "but we did get a lot of work done in New York."

Asked if he had anticipated the switch of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., New York Democratic Negro leader, to full support of the Governor, Mr. Wyatt said with a smile, "That was not completely anticipated."

The Governor will confer with staff aides tomorrow on his opening campaign address in Detroit on Labor Day and on his one-day tour of Michigan, which will take him into Grand Rapids, Flint, Hamtramck and Pontiac.

Monroe Sweetland, Democratic National Committeeman frim Oregon, arrived in Springfield today and will see the Governor tomorrow.

As 'Stain' On Record Of Nation

Has Warmth Of Roosevelt In Fireside Chat

By JAMES L. HICKS

STEVENSON CAMPAIGN TRAIN — Democratic Candidate Adlai Stevenson told the nation in a brilliant burst of eloquence Tuesday night that the "stain" of racial injustice is the one stain which has marred the great accomplishments of America which otherwise has enjoyed more happiness and wider prosperity longer than any other nation since men began to live in ordered society four thousand years ago.

The scintillating Stevenson was at his brilliant best as he talked to the nation in the first of two fireside chats which he delivered from Chicago Tuesday night.

"I would like to talk" he said, "about something near and dear to both of us—the peace of the world—your sons and mine—I have three."

He was as warm as Franklin D. Roosevelt as he stated how as a father of three sons he was "deeply concerned" over the future of this "perilous world." He was as a sympathetic family man as he said despite his feelings he realized that no father could "feel quite the same about children as mothers feel about them."

And he was the sympathetic understanding servant of the people as he continued: "I know that war is harder upon women than upon men. It touches their profoundest feeling about life, the home and the hearth. Who then would not be animated by passion for peace. Who would not want to order it that mothers shall have their children, wives their husbands, and girls, their sweethearts, instead of surrendering them to war. Peace is the end towards which I, like you, would move with all of the strength of mind and body."

But still in brilliant eloquence Stevenson said peace in the world today is not "to be had just for the asking." "Let us therefore raise our eyes above the current controversy. Let us ask ourselves where we are, where we want to go, and how we can get there."

Stevenson then assumed the role of the statesman that he is as he counseled the nation like a father talking to his son, that "leadership is not always comfortable" that a "leader must think" that America must "strike first in this quest for peace at the basic roots of war" which he described as poverty, ignorance and political instability.

After promising to work for peace and to ward off the threat of Communism, Stevenson then traced the conditions of the nation from the depression days up to the present time.

He told how under a Republican administration there were "mountains of wheat" but "little bread," how "warehouses burst with cotton" but people had no bed sheets, how there were carpenters and architects to build homes but people lived in "hovels". How the "splendid American dream seemed at a shabby end and the splendid promises of American life were as ashes in the mouths of the people."

Then turning to that point in the life of the nation when the Democrats had rescued it from its misery Stevenson said:

"We are a people, I tell you, that is just beginning its high adventure on this continent. It is an adventure in which—young though we are—we have done this—our people have had more happiness and prosperity over a wider area for a longer time than men ever had since they began to live in ordered society four thousand years ago."

And then Stevenson assumed the fighting civil rights champion role of President Truman as he continued with these words:

"Upon this great accomplishment, however there has been one stain. There have been many injustices and inequalities. For me because of race, religion or color, a special and unfortunate fate has been decreed, but happily we are now rapidly removing even those old stubborn stains from the fabric of our national life."

Reporters listening to Stevenson's address Tuesday agreed that this speech had even surpassed in eloquence his acceptance speech delivered in Chicago which has been regarded by newsmen as a master piece.

The press had been given copies of Stevenson's second speech of the evening delivered on the Herald Tribune forum and many had filed advance stories on that speech. No advance copies were given on the first speech but as newsmen sat in the Towers Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton and watched Stevenson deliver it on TV, its eloquence caused many to call their offices with a "kill" on the second speech and they hurriedly took notes so as to prepare a story on the first.

NO DOUBLETALK FOR ADLAI:

Stevenson Invades South; Talks On Civil Rights

RICHMOND, Va. — Amidst cheers of an unsegregated audience of some 5,000 persons, Democratic Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson made his first major speech in the South here Saturday night, and indicated that he would pull no punches on civil rights issues.

He told a capacity crowd at the Mosque that he would support the party's civil rights plank, then added:

"I should justly earn your contempt if I talked one way in the South and another way elsewhere."

Segregation Laws Eased

State racial segregation laws were not enforced at the meeting because both city and state officials agreed that the affair could be considered "a private gathering of the Democratic Party" and not subject to laws regarding public meetings.

Outside the huge auditorium, a crowd estimated by police at 2,500 heard the talk over a public address system.

Signs of the South were much in evidence inside the Mosque, however, in the orchestra pit, a band played "Dixie," and three rows back an elderly white woman waved a confederate flag vigorously.

Discusses Race Friction

In a speech climaxing a five-hour visit to this former capital of the Confederacy, Stevenson said many of the differences between the races in the south, often attributed to race prejudice, are actually economic.

"Here, economically depressed white and economically depressed colored citizens have often had to fight over already gnawed bones. Then there ensued that most pathetic of struggles: the struggle of the poor against the poor."

Sticks To Speech

Adhering closely to his 40-paragraph prepared speech, Stevenson talked on southern progress in the last 20 years under Democratic administration that have been in power since 1932.

He declared:

"The task of striking off the shackels of the south, begun by Woodrow Wilson, has brought you to your rightful place in the union, not as a matter of charity, not as a sectional matter, but because a happy purposeful people in a strong prosperous country is the Democratic goal."

"I hope that it may be possible for us to keep all that was good of the old south, while embracing all that is good of the new south."

Discusses Civil Rights

Turning to civil rights, Stevenson said:

"Just as the governmental contributions of the south sometimes were not fully appreciated in the past, so, too, I suspect, some of the problems of the south have not been fully understood elsewhere.

"One of these is the problem of minorities — a problem which I have had occasion to think about a good deal, since my own state also has minority groups.

"One thing that I have learned is that minority tensions are always strongest under conditions of hardship."

Decries Red Pressure

"I utterly reject the argument that we ought to grant all men their rights just because if we do not we shall give Soviet Russia a propaganda weapon . . . it insultingly implies that were it not for the Communists we would not do what is right.

"The answer to this argument is that we must do right for right's sake alone.

"I reject as equally contemptible the reckless assertions that the south is a prison in which half the people are prisoners and the other half are wardens.

Amity Needed Everywhere

"But I do not attempt to justify the unjustifiable, whether it is anti-Negroism in one place, Anti-Semitism in another,—or for that matter, anti-southernism in many places.

"And neither can I justify self-righteousness anywhere. Let none of us be smug on this score, for nowhere in the nation have we come to that state of harmonious amity between racial and religious groups to which we aspire."

Rebel Yells Heard

His remarks on civil-rights were interrupted several times by spontaneous applause from the audience.

Rebel yells interspersed the two-minute ovation that greeted the Illinois governor when he appeared on the speaker's platform. As the cheering subsided Stevenson prefaced his prepared speech with the remark that "it isn't often that a Yankee gets to hear these rebel yells."

Governor Stevenson left by plane for New York immediately after the speech. He arrived in Richmond at 4:30 p.m.—one hour behind schedule—and was greeted by some 1,000 persons who lined Broad st. to watch the motorcade he headed.

The cars moved to the Capitol where Gov. Stevenson talked briefly and drew widespread applause with his humorous remarks.

Few Out In D.C.

Relatively few colored persons were on hand at the Military Air Transport Service airport in Washington Saturday morning to greet Governor Stevenson when he arrived there en route to Quantico, Virginia.

Among those in the crowd of 4,000 present at 8:45 a.m., when Stevenson alighted from his plane were William L. Houston and Woolsey Hall, members of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee, and Joel D. Blackwell and E. Lewis Ferrell, president and recording secretary, respectively, of the Washington Bar Association.

Some of those present were able to get a quick handshake with the Governor, who spoke briefly and left by automobile for Quantico where he spoke later. His son, Adlai Jr., received a commission as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps at the base at Quantico

Campbell In Spotlight

Although a number of dignitaries from the District of Columbia, including Commissioner F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, were present to greet Stevenson, the brief show spotlighted only one politician in the Washington metropolitan area. He is Edmund Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the tenth district of Virginia.

Campbell ascended the steps leading to the plane and introduced himself to the governor. Then Stevenson spoke briefly, saying he was glad to be in Virginia because of his "ancient ancestral connections" with the State and that he would eschew politics for the date in deference to the Jewish New Year.

Campbell is opposing Joel Broyhill, the Republican candidate. Both have embraced Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, one of the bitterest opponents of President Truman and the civil rights program.

Tour Policy Stated

Earlier in the week in Connecticut, Wilson Wyatt, personal campaign manager for the governor, had said that not only would the Mosque auditorium in Richmond Saturday, but that colored leaders in Richmond would be on the platform during his appearance

He intimated that Governor Stevenson has no intentions of incurring the wrath of the colored public as General Eisenhower did when he ignored colored Republican leaders in Atlanta, Ga.

"We have been careful in our group relations in the official family to see to it that everybody is welcome wherever the Governor speaks," Wyatt declared.

Stevenson Wins New Support In California

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — (ANP) — According to a concensus of opinion expressed by important citizens of both parties, during subsequent interviews, Gov. Adlai Stevenson's recent whirlwind visit to the coast was a great success. Not only were many lethargic Democrats spurred into new resolutions and definite vote-getting action, but Republicans, who were none too pleased with Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's presidenial campaign platform, openly admitted that they had been impressed by Stevenson in his bid for the presidency.

He welcomed Negroes graciously at all public affairs including a special FEPC meeting, and also at the climaxing social function, at the swank home of Dore Schary, MGM head. There police commissioner, Dr. J. A. Somerville, and his wife, Mrs. Vada Somerville, and other prominent Negroes, dined with a number of Hollywood's most celebrated stars, honoring the presidential candidate.

Both in his public speeches, and in private conversation, Stevenson summed up his views on FEPC, and his plan for its enforcement as follows:

"We cannot rest until we honor in fact as well as word, the plain language of the Declaration of Independence. Let us work for results, not just empty political advantages. We are dealing with fundamental human rights, not just votes".

Let's Stay With Our Friends

With the American Federation of Labor endorsing Adlai Stevenson there is not much else for any sensible Negro to do but vote the Democratic ticket this fall. This publication said some weeks ago, when the presidential campaign was young, we were going to wait and see the direction in which organized labor was going before we made final decision as to what our position would be.

As we all know the CIO early in the game went all out for Stevenson and now with the AFL breaking away from its rule and actually endorsing the Democratic candidate, all units of American citizenship belonging to the work class should have their que.

Some idea of what the CIO thinks about all units of American labor can be secured from a page ad taken last week in The Nation, in its special edition, "Southern Negro; 1952," in which the editors of this liberal magazine issue a warning to Ike and the Dixiecrats. The pronouncement made by Phillip Murray and his following on the question of brotherhood is something to warm the cockles of every black man's heart, and surely will stir the emotions of all lovers of liberty.

Under the caption, "First Class Citizens for a First Class Country," the Congress of Industrial Organizations makes this profound and thrilling statement:

The CIO Political Action Committee believes that all Americans are first-class citizens . . .

* whether they live in the North, South, East or West
* whether their fathers came over on the Mayflower, a slave ship, or in steerage
* whether they work in a factory or on a farm
* whether they worship in a Catholic or Protestant church, a Jewish synagogue or a Moslem mosque.

Through the CIO, Americans work to achieve and maintain their first-class status as economic citizens with decent wages, hours and conditions of work for all.

Through the CIO-PAC, Americans work to achieve and maintain their first-class status as political citizens with fair laws guaranteeing equal opportunity in all fields.

We do so in the belief that first-class citizens make a first-class country. We can afford no less.

Would it not have been wonderful if the leaders of both political parties in this country had had the courage to incorporate such direct and trenchant language in their platforms? This instrument coming from the soul and conscience of a labor organization says it believe in first class citizenship for all Americans without qualification of any sort. If your parents came over in the Mayflower, a slave ship or in steerage, this unit of organized labor says equal opportunity should come to you and yours under the Stars and Stripes.

The CIO has been part and parcel of the New Deal of Roosevelt and the Fair Deal of President Truman from its incipiency. In fact, under such men as Sidney Hillman and President Phillip Murray, the CIO helped to fashion and pattern all of the gains that have been made by labor in the past twenty years. It has been open and willing to take the black laborer along with them and because of its catholic attitude towards all labor it has softened up considerably the traditional chauvinism of the AFL. Labor unions that deny membership to Negroes constitutionally and otherwise are passing off the scene of American life simply because of the brotherhood leadership of the CIO.

Social security, old age pensions, retirement funds, upgrading based upon merit and the right to collectively bargain across the counter with management-capital has all been brought to the door of the black laborer's home by the CIO, and when union labor decides in 1952 to support the Democratic ticket the black man should not be long making up his mind as to the political direction in which he is going.

We clipped an article out the Congressional Record some years ago, in which was catalogued all of the alphabetical government auxiliaries formed by Roosevelt and his CIO advisers during his lifetime. You will be surprised to know there were 96 of these agencies. Every one of them calculated and intended for the welfare and advancement of common, ordinary pople. Roosevelt was the first president of these United States who attempted and did do something for the "sparrows" in our republic, and as a result of his planning and the continued support that has come to his social programs under Harry S. Truman, prosperity and happiness has come to poor people in this nation in an unprecedented way.

The Black Dispatch suggests that every black man and woman who can get to a newsstand carrying The Nation, secure the September 27th issue of that publication. Aside from its brilliant editorials, this edition of the Nation carries illuminating articles from the pen of Henry Lee Moon, R. H. Brisbane, Clarence Mitchell, Henry Lesesne, Tarleton Collier, Lewis W. Jones, Lucy Randolph Mason, George S. Mitchell, George Penty and James Crown, all dealing with the growing power of the southern black vote and the blessings that have come to America's largest minority group under the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

As this publication has said several times recently, Roosevelt, during his administration, looked about him in America for the forgotten units in this nation. He allied together the farmer, the industrial laborer and the Negro. The climb the black man has made from the depths of second class citizenship has been by the side of these two groups. The Negro would be very stupid in 1952 to be led astray by political adventurers among his own group, who for personal and selfish advantage seek to ally the black vote with Dixiecrats and Rankin Republicans. It does not make sense when we see any black man preparing to leave the house of his friends where he has prospered almost a quarter of a century.

And we are delighted to note the majority of Negroes are standing squarely by the party of Roosevelt. We predict that once again, and in a more pronounced way, the American Negro is going to be the pivot upon which the presidential election will turn.

Think of it! The annual earning power of the Negro in pre-Roosevelt days was estimated to be only four billion dollars. Today since the executive orders of Roosevelt and Truman this annual earning power has leaped to fourteen billion dollars. These impressive figures tell their own story.

In the old days, when Negro women were making only three and four dollars per week and black men were making not to exceed $15 and $18 per week, few there were who could accumulate the down payment on a home. Observe what has happened with increased wages and the assistance of FHA.

The truth is during the last twenty years, since the black man, because of a full dinner pail, started eating and sleeping better, his life expectancy has jumped ahead almost ten years. Today we are almost at the point and place Herbert Hoover talked about when he promised two chickens in every pot. Most every Negro family has a car, television, radio, and all of the modernism of this day and time. Thousands of them own their homes as never before. Who is it who would swap reality given to us by our friends for trap and lure set by our enemies?

If you have any doubts regarding what you should do November 4, go get a copy of the Nation, September 27th.

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EISENHOWER, MOSCOW'S CHALLENGE
By- Monroe Mason

EISENHOWER, MOSCOW'S CHALLENGE

By MONROE MASON

AMERICA'S LEADERS OF RECONSTRUCTION DAYS

(One of the most devastating eleventh-hour political articles ever written in a presidential campaign was released the day before election by an obscure colored writer, MonroeM ason. The article, "Eisenhower, Moscow's Challenge" and "The Fading New Deal", it is believed, was of great help in turning the tide, in aiding thousands of wavering Democrats and Independents to make up their minds before going to the polls to vote for Dwight D. Eisenhower.)

PART I

Shades of seven great colored men are looking down from the Great Beyond on this nation's intensive presidential campaign of 1952.

These men were outstanding leaders of the solid south during a sad Reconstruction era. Naming them in order, U. S. Senator, Miss., H. R. Revels, Benjamin S. Turner, M.C., Alabama, Robert C. De Large, M.C., S. C., Jefferson H. Long, M.C., Ga., Josiah T. Walls, M.C., Fla., and Joseph S. Rainey, M.C., S. C.

Millions of their race forming a part of the nation's present electorate are going to the polls November 4, extending honor and reverence for what they did as legislators in Congress. These great men represented their respective states after emancipation by Abraham Lincoln.

They were leaders of a downtrodden race. They are with the Republican Party in Spirit and Hope of a new day not far distant.

Communism, Corruption and Centralization must be curbed and dead-locked by the Republican Party.

Worldwide unrest with America in the vanguard — uprooting Communistic encroachments stands as a challenge any political party cannot side-track.

Planks in the GOP platform are self evident truths which cannot be contradicted by political ballyhoo.

COMMUNISM

There are no Communists in the Republican Party. The present administration has appeased Communism at home and abroad, and the result of this policy has been a needless sacrifice of American lives, a crushing cost in dollars for defense, possession by Russia of the atomic bomb, the lowering of the Iron Curtain, and the present threats to world peace.

This will be affirmed by a majority electorate.

CORRUPTION

The present administration's sordid record of corruption has shocked and sickened the American people. Its leaders have forfeited any right to public faith by the way they transact the Federal Government's business.

The Republican Party pledges to put an end to corruption, to oust the crooks and grafters, to administer tax laws fairly and impartially, and to restore honest government to the people.

These facts are substantiated beyond a reasonable doubt.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The GOP condemns bigotry and denounces Democratic "duplicity and insincerity' in civil rights, with the Federal Government filling the gaps.

The Party pledges federal action against lynching, poll taxes, and segregation in the national capital.

The GOP leaders have not hedged explaining to the electorate that the 1948 platform on this plank had great merit, which a New Deal Congress failed to pass legislation. Democratic spellbinders were forced to put-up or shut-up, when Truman's mugwump issue was headlined. A colored delegate at the National GOP convention made this observation:

"Today we saw the dawn of a new political era in the United States, with all of the pangs and throes of a natural birth. The Republican party is no longer an exclusive club but now everywhere it is the party of all the people. All of my votes show that I was with Eisenhower every step of the way, and the fight is just begun."

Dwight D. Eisenhower is a challenge to communism. This is a dispassionate plea to the electorate to make up their minds and Vote Right.

IS COMMUNISM POLITICAL OR REALISTIC?

Revolutionary secret portents are emerging from behind the Soviet Iron Curtain, which forms a basis for democratic nations to gird themselves for emergency action. Signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty by nations not including Russia and Soviet sattelites, is another important link of impending danger which democratic nations must face in order to curb a sudden outbreak of World War III.

The Iran oil crisis with Great Britain a leading contender to safeguard legal production investments forbodes grave possibilities of near explosions. The above added to over a year of United Nations police actions in Korea provides an undetermined future, democratic nations leaders canneot safely calculate.

There isn't any denial that past events have some significance for open discussion leading to accord, frustration or hopelessness.

The Forrestal Diary, a syndicate newspaper publication in some instances agree with the writer of this piece. A consensus of world-wide opinion looms that an early "cease-fire" decision in Korea, is far distant.

A candid barometer for measuring all conclusions hereby stated may have imperfections. It can be termed reasonable with wide indications of belief.

America is on the verge of deciding to expend probably $600,000,000,000 either for national defense or not to pay five times this sum for reparations, if World War III becomes a reality with Russia!

A serious atom bomb situation has arisen. Soviet atomic power was undetermined at one time. Russia now apparently has a stock pile as great, probably greater than America.

Guarded secrets withheld during and shortly after World War II by America and Great Britain, were stolen by ruthless Soviet agents, whose information transmitted to Russia changed the world into an arsenal of lethal might.

Two questions are being asked in this world's grave crisis. 1. Is Communism more political than realistic? 2. Will General MacArthur's insubordination and President Truman's dismissal from his U. N. command be a factor uprooting Communism?

The turmoil over Communism baffles all people including diplomats of the United Nations. Political aspects of the situation border on extreme anxiety in trying to reach a conclusion.

To date, Communism remains an enigma. How to curb this challenge against Democracy from spreading into unknown channels is far away.

Who fashioned this world wide dilemma?

Secret diplomacy was a main factor in framing this great problem between nations who have line dup to fight a decisive battle in a cold or perhaps a hot war on concepts respectively of Democracy and Communism.

Secret commitments plunged the Democratic nations into a vacuu mwhereby they are courageously striving to make their communistic antagonists listen to reason.

So far, it has been a continuous uphill battle. How to end this furious diplomatic war seems like a riddle. Many instigators who staged this worldwide misunderstanding have either died or are out of public life.

America is deeply involved because the late Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced a suave diplomatic mixture of unwritten obligations that were tentatively accepted and believed would be confirmed when original contexts were formulated. While awaiting these events to become realities this great protagonist of Dmocracy died.

Those with him, including Joseph Stalin of Russia, who took part in those deliberations were stunned because his death made the momentous questions under discussion secret unfinished business. The then Vice President, Harry S. Truman, who succeeded Roosevelt, did not have any knowledge of those assumed secret diplomatic commitments after being sworn into office.

Reams of unsigned stenographic notes, which we do not know were ever transcribed, came ostensibly to the State Department in hodge-podge fashion, as a key to solve worl dproblems. It has never been revealed whether or not representatives of other nations, who participated in those discussions with late Presdent Roosevelt had copies. This became a travesty on diplomacy.

Then, started the ball rolling toward world oblivion, which has never stopped. Since this distressing incident, President Truman and the State Department have never been given the green light to untangle any of Roosevelt's supposed blooming diplomatic promises, especially to Joseph Stalin. Organization of the United Nations was supposed to be a sounding board to solve unfinished diplomatic business of pre-demise Roosevelt conferences.

Russia and its satelites rebelled when attempts were made by Democratic minded nations to make them disavow any of Roosevelt's supposed secret agreements. Parliamentary strategy so far has been the only legal tool to keep Russia's representatives in the United Nations from disclosing many supposed top secrets, America, England and France proposed in confidence, which Russia believed would be confirmed. Could this kind of bungling become a fantastic premise?

If so, Russia has probably made a case that will astound the world. What avenue of escape would be available should this supposed Soviet "Coup de Main" be unfolded on the blazing screen in the United Nations Assembly?

(Concluded next week)

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Two Presidential Candidates In Segregation Hot Water

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two of the presidential sweepstakes runners were under fire today on the touchy question of racial segregation, a possible critical issue in the pre-convention campaigns of both major parties.

They were the Republicans' Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Democrat Senator Estes Kefauver. Both were criticized by a Negro official for what he said was their attitude toward Negroes in the armed services.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said Kefauver once voted for race segregation in the armed forces, and that Eisenhower had told NAACP that Negro soldiers mixed with white "would be at a disadvantage.

The Tennesseans office said Kefauver once backed a proposal to let men in uniform decide whether they wanted to serve in segregated or non-segregated units. No one offered any comment for the general, who has said he would not take part in the pre-convention presidential campaign.

Senator Taft of Ohio was under fire too—for a statement that he has "no confidence" in the present chiefs of staff. Senator Morse (R-Ore) said, without naming him directly, that the GOP candidate should not shake public confidence in the military leadership.

Taft himself was in the Far West campaigning briskly and talking about everything from potatoes to foreign policy.

Moving into Idaho, Taft said the recent price order on white potatoes —a hot issue in Idaho—was an example of "federal bungling in industry."

Speaking in Boise and Pocatello, he said (1) workers and farmers deserve government aid, but only to give them equality under a free enterprise system, (2) the GOP won't win by using a "me-too" policy," and (3) the administration's Far East policy is wrong and the Chinese Nationalists should be armed.

He moved on to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Kefauver was in New Hampshire on a leisurely grass roots tour to build up his strength in next month's primary, first in the nation. He met a lot of people, shook hands, and took a stand on the controversial Vatican question:

The Tennessean said he favors sending a personal envoy to the Vatican instead of a full-fledged ambassador, as proposed by President Truman.

Gov. Earl Warren of California, another GOP candidate, implied in New York he does not believe Gen. Douglas MacArthur is the man to keynote the Republican convention this July. He said the keynoter should not be a candidate, and should not favor any special candidate. MacArthur has been reported leaning toward Taft, but has neither confirmed nor denied this.

Down in strongly Democratic Louisiana, the state's handful of Republicans were holding the political headlines. An Eisenhower faction demanding a voice in the pro-Taft GOP state central committee said a court decision may play a role in the presidential race.

The Eisenhower faction wants the court to force the Taft forces —who hold party authority— to recognize returns of a Jan. 13 primary in which the general's forces unexpectedly won 10 committee seats.

Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota governor bucking Taft Eisenhower and Warren for the GOP nomination, said in New York he favors a world-wide program to combat Communism. He said he is for neither MacArthur's "Asia-first" policy nor Eisenhower's reported "Europe-first" attitude in buildup of strength.

In Washington, a sampling of senate opinion indicated Democrats are sharply divided on whether President Truman should run again. Truman said he faces a "difficult decision" in making up his mind.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower-
Senator Estes Keafuver

Senator Kefauver Appoints 3 Negroes To Campaign Staff

Savannah, Ga. Morning P.1 Wed. 4-30-52

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Sen. Estes Kefauver, the coonskin cap wearing crime battler from Tennessee, over the weekend appointed three Negroes to his national campaign headquarters to boost his efforts to become the Democratic party nominee for President.

In a two-fold effort to bolster his appeal to northern liberals, Sen. Kefauver announced the appointment of the Negroes as an effort to garner the colored vote and also the choice of a campaign manager who can speak the language of the northern liberals and big city machines.

In his bid for a strong Negro vote, the senator appointed James C. Mason, John R. Arnold, Jr., and Joseph Albright as sectional campaign organizers.

Mason, who is the former publisher of Pulse magazine, will operate from Sen. Kefauver's headquarters in Washington. Arnold, who is president of the Friendly Fidelity Co., of Memphis, Tenn., will be connected jointly with the Tennessee area and national headquarters.

Albright is handling the Chicago area. He is the former special assistant to administrator of the Veterans Administration. Another Negro probably will be appointed to take care of the Baltimore area.

On a national level, Sen. Kefauver has chosen as his campaign manager, Gael Sullivan, who acted as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1947 and early 1948.

Sullivan is an Irish Catholic who has the reputation of being a friend to labor and a sympathizer to minorities.

Sen. Kefauver's new campaign manager will no doubt help the Tennessean fight the charges that he cannot win the support of the certain states because of his position on civil rights.

These charges persist in spite of the senator's effort to convince the public that he will stand on the platform adopted by the Democrat National Convention at Chicago, whatever it is. He even made this assertion during his Florida primary campaign.

He has continued to say that for his part, he has generally accepted the civil rights proposal with the exception of a compulsory FEPC.

At least one northern Democrat, Sen. Paul Douglass of Illinois, has openly come out in support of Kefauver.

It is generally accepted, however, that W. Averell Harriman has the blessing of the administration.

Sen. Kefauver Appoints 3 To Nat'l. Campaign Hdqrs.

New Orleans, La. Sunday P.1

By Alice A. Dunnigan

Washington (ANP).—Sen. Estes Kefauver, the coonskin cap-wearing crime battler from Tennessee, over the weekend appointed three Negroes to his national campaign headquarters to boost his efforts to become the Democratic party nominee for President.

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TV, Folksy Manner, 'Eyewash' Sparked Tennessean's Victory

By The Associated Press

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12.—The 3849 votes by which Senator Estes Kefauver defeated President Truman in New Hampshire's presidential primary may be some of the most important ever cast here.

For the lanky, slow-talking Tennessee senator demonstrated that he could whip "the champ."

True, Truman once said this primary was but "eyewash" so far as it would affect any effort he might make to get his party's nomination.

True, he reluctantly reversed his decision at the urging of state party leaders and permitted his name to be entered.

True, he didn't campaign nor make any statements—but neither did Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower who defeated Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio by 10,677 votes in the final unofficial count in the Republican contest.

Much Protest Vote

All of these factors and others enter into the situation.

But it is inescapable that the Harry S. Truman who could lick Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in the 1948 presidential race without the help of much of the South has traveled a long political road down to defeat by a comparative newcomer to the national scene.

Local and national factors apparently contributed to Kefauver's surprising victory, which brought him not only the popularity accolade but New Hampshire's eight-vote delegation to the Chicago nominating convention.

Politicians here are inclined to attribute a large share of the Tennessean's total to a protest vote—reaction against the national Administration, plus resistance to efforts by local labor leaders to line up their members at the polls.

Wins Industrial Cities

Kefauver, whose labor support has been spotty elsewhere, denied this, however, but carried the industrial cities of Manchester and Nashua.

Those cities are within the radius of Boston television and thus might be expected to be affected by his appearances as chairman of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

His "crime busting" activities certainly were no disadvantage to him if there exists the reputed disgust with which the average voter is supposed to view the disclosures of corruption in Washington.

Kefauver ran just as well, however, in the back country where TV doesn't reach. The folks there keep in touch with things through their newspapers and by radio.

Perhaps it was the campaign put on by Kefauver that did it.

New Hampshire hasn't been treated to a presidential candidate campaigning in person for years. There is no doubt the average voter was somewhat pleased by all the attention paid to him.

But personal campaigning does

It might have been the contrast. Kefauver was folksy. He went about shaking hands with everybody available. He told them simply who he was and that he wanted to be President.

To folks unaccustomed to flights of oratory, Kefauver talked in the monotones to which they were accustomed.

The Tennessee senator may have found the key to a new pattern. The Nation will find out when he makes his pitch in other primaries.

Ike Remains Against FEPC

Sticks To Guns In NAACP Stand

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stuck steadfastly to his opposition to a compulsory Federal Employment Practices Commission in a conference today with officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was reported afterward.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, told newsmen after the conference that Eisenhower made the point that he is opposed to compulsory anti-job discrimination by federal law, but said that should not be the sole point on which his civil rights stand ought to be judged.

Wilkins said Eisenhower favors "federal action" toward the abolition of poll taxes and toward outlawing lynching. Wilkins added that the general didn't say whether he would support federal legislation on these questions.

The NCAAP official quoted the Republican presidential nominee as saying: "I am against filibusters." The issue came up on the question of changing the Senate's debate limitiation rule under which fflibusters have occurred.

Rule Called Road Block

Wilkins said he regarded this rule as "a major roadblock" to enactment of any civil rights legislation. He added, however, that Eisenhower said the Senate must make its own rules and did not commit himself to advocate any change.

The Democratic platform commits its nominee, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, to support a rule change move.

Scores U.S. Attitude

Dulles said the administration has said to Russia in effect, "If you will be satisfied with what you have, it is all right with us." This has disheartened captive peoples in Europe and Aisa, he contended.

Dulles also declared he had no confidence that the Truman administration will be able to negotiate any settlement in Korea.

On the domestic side, Bridges and Martin told Eisenhower in an earlier conference they don't believe there is any serious rift in the Republican party despite the reluctance of some supporters of Sen. Robert A. Taft to go along with the man who defeated him for the nomination.

Active Taft Predicted

Bridges and Martin predicted that Taft will take an active part in the campaign, said they approved the slow gait with which Eisenhower's drive has begun and predicted that the Republicans will win control of both houses of Congress.

Bounding out from his conference with them, Eisenhower took his place with the Kansas delegation in the Legion parade and marched jauntily up Fifth Avenue.

Eisenhower snatched off his blue Legion cap at times to wave it to the crowd. He tossed off hundreds of salutes as spectators cheered and once broke out of the line of march to shake hands with several wounded war veterans.

Cardinal Hailed

Opposite St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Eisenhower doffed his cap to Francis Cardinal Spellman, who he knew in World War II. The Cardinal smiled and gripped his hands overhead in reply.

The Legion parade gave more citizens a chance for a personal look at the presidential candidate than at any time since his nomination in Chicago in July.

It was to the Legion yesterday that Eisenhower made a speech on foreign policy that drew criticism from English and French newspapers.

Some of Eisenhower's backers were said to think the Democrats might take the same line of attack with an attempt to classify the general as warlike.

The Democratic attitude may be demonstrated when Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, that party's nominee, speaks before the Legion in Madison Square Garden at 12:15 p.m., EST, tomorrow, also on foreign policy. Stevenson's speech will be broadcast only over the New York City municipal radio station, WNYC, as was Eisenhower's.

Nowhere To Go

After the two major political parties had ended their Chicago conventions, most Southerners were jubilant.

They were confident their strategy, designed to bludgeon both parties into soft-pedalling the civil rights issue, had worked.

The Democrats had carefully eliminated all fighting words like "FEPC" and "filibuster" from their platform. They also had placed a Southerner as second man on their ticket.

The Republicans adopted a platform which quibbled on civil rights. They also had embraced candidates who believed all such questions as FEPC should be left to the states.

For the first time in history, 54 Southern newspapers switched from their traditional Democratic allegiance. They announced they were for Eisenhower.

But now it appears this Dixiecrat celebration might have been premature. Despite all southern efforts at suppression, civil rights is emerging as the No. 1 issue of the 1952 campaign.

Sixteen leaders have pledged that, if elected, a Republican administration would enact FEPC with enforcement powers.

The next day, General Eisenhower announced that he was giving "careful study" to this pledge, leading many to believe he might shift to a more liberal position on civil rights.

General Eisenhower made two other promises to a delegation which visited him at Denver. He said that, if elected, he would:

(1) Make the promise of equality a living fact for every American, and

(2) Abolish "disgraceful" segregation and discrimination in the nation's capital and finish the program of complete integration of the armed forces.

The Democratic candidate, Governor Adlai Stevenson, was not idle.

He announced from Springfield that he would "not modify my conviction to appease any sectional group."

His previously disclosed "conviction" is that a federal FEPC with compulsion is needed, when the individual states fail to act.

He also announced that he would make no overtures to three pouting Dixiecrats.

No welcome mat will be found on his doorstep for Governor James Byrnes of South Carolina, Gov. James Kennon of Louisiana and Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

In the meantime, Governor Stevenson has scheduled separate conferences with A. Philip Randolph, 'father' of the FEPC; Walter White, NAACP secretary; and Cong. A. Clayton Powell of New York.

None of these late developments is likely to gladden the hearts of unreconstructed Southerners.

Both Eisenhower and Stevenson are easing out from under the civil rights swords the South sought to suspend over their heads.

Now the unhappy Dixie element simply has nowhere to go.

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GENERAL

Poverty No Qualification For President

Things have come to a sorry pass in this country when being poor and a poor manager qualifies a man for high political office. Being broke is a good bid for the relief rolls, not for the presidency.

Passengers on an airplane have a feeling of security because there is a co-pilot, ready and qualified to take over if need be. In the same sense, the man who is vice president should have the making of a president.

Senator Nixon, in his nation-wide appeal, bared his financial sores, like a beggar beside the road. If that was all, it would be enough in our judgement to make us look further for a vice president. But he added the proof that he spends what he hasn't got. That is too much.

A $40,000 home is not for a $15,000-a-year official. If he plays fast and loose with his own money, heaven defend the nation if he ever gets to be president. Those of us who pay taxes only by dint of penny pinching and self-sacrifices need a leader who is able to make ends meet like we do. That Nixon proved he is not.

And as if all of last week's disclosures about Nixon were not enough, this week's news reveals that Ike's running mate and his wife Pat are signers of a racial restrictive covenant on their much-talked of Washington home. Yes, the same restrictive covenant which the United States Supreme court has condemned by calling it unenforceable by the courts. The Supreme Court edict against the covenants was issued in 1948. The Nixons signed their covenant in 1951. What kind of man is it who is running with Eisenhower?

Between Nixon and Sparkman, we'll take the Alabaman. At least we know where he stands. Sparkman is a southerner. We knew that when he was nominated and we knew it when we declared our support of Adlai Stevenson and the Democratic ticket. We're taking the Alabaman as the "necessary evil" that goes along with the excellent top man and good points on the Democratic side. On the Republican side, the top man wavers on civil rights and his running mate from California signs a restrictive covenant.

On the other hand, Sparkman is not a Dixiecrat. His voting record is as good or better than Nixon's. Sparkman is palatable along with Stevenson. Ike is not himself strong enough to ram a man like Nixon down the throats of the voters.

★ ★

Ike And Dixiecrats Not For Us

The more we see of the "brother act" being put on by Eisenhower and the Dixiecrats, the surer we are that we have made the right choice in selecting Stevenson as our candidate for the Presidency.

The writer was in Virginia, the land of Senator Byrd, during the Democratic national convention. Byrd threatened to bolt the convention if the principles in the platform did not conform to his lily-white stand. He is carrying out his threat and his state, which is his soul and body, is dancing to the tune he plays.

But can America afford lily-whitism today? That's what we will be thought to favor when this alliance between renegade Democrats and regular Republicans is seen and measured by people the world over. Ike admits that we skirt on the very edge of war. Then, why in the name of heaven shall this nation prod the dogs of war into fury? That's what we do when we show ourselves mindful of color and race.

A white man proud of his lineage may have trouble seeing the point of view of the colored peoples of the world. But when the point comes to him on a bayonet's end, he will see it — too late. We're not electing a president of the United States, this campaign. We are choosing a maker of peace. And all that we do should have that thought behind it.

★ ★

The Record Speaks For Itself

The N.A.A.C.P. has made its every-four-year evaluation of the Presidential candidates. While it is prevented by policy form endorsing any political candidate, the association spreads the records of the two candidates before the public eye and leaves Mr. Voter to draw his own conclusions.

From the N.A.A.C.P. evaluation published recently, Adlai Stevenson emerges far ahead of his opponent, General Eisenhower. The N.A.A.C.P.'s report is based almost exclusively on the important question of civil rights. This is as it should be since the national association's chief concern is to bring about first-class citizenship for all Americans.

The N.A.A.C.P. says that the most fortright position taken by any of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the two major parties has been that of Governor Stevenson. "We commend the clarity and courage of his pronouncements," the report says of the Illinoisan.

Of Eisenhower, the N.A.A.C.P. says that it is "impressed by General Eisenhower's sincerity" and that it regrets his failure to support an effect federal FEPC with enforcement provisions."

There, in brief, you have it, Mr. Voter. The N.A.A.C.P., foremost fighter for civil rights in this country, makes no recommendations but the records are there before you. Weigh them and then cast your vote for the candidate who is most concerned about the welfare of the Negro.

Quick Glance at the Political Front

Powell Asks Eisenhower Position On Segregation of Negro Soldiers

WASHINGTON—Congressman Adam C. Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.), last week called on General Eisenhower to state his position on segregation of Negro troops. Congressman Powell contacted Senator Lodge in Paris, via cable through the State Department, prior to the Senator's meeting with the General, and asked the following questions:

"In keeping with our conversation of a few weeks ago, will you consult with General Eisenhower when you see him concerning his pronounced attitude in favor of segregation of Negro troops? As I pointed out to you, General Eisenhower, before the Senate Armed Services Committee, came out specifically in favor of segregating Negro troops. This is in sharp contrast to General Marshall's recent statement in favor of integration. If General Eisenhower has changed his position, the second question I would like you to ask him is—Why?

"Not only fifteen million Negroes, but millions of democracy-loving whites, demand that this issue be cleared up."

* * *

Taft's Brother Charged With Bias

CINCINNATI — Charles P. Taft, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was accused Wednesday by Councilman Jesse D. Locker, Republican, of inserting restrictive race clauses in deeds to property in Shawanoe Trail subdivision.

Mr. Locker charged in his statement that Mr. and Mrs. Taft, when they sold lots into which the property had been sub-divided, inserted in the deeds the following restriction:

"These premises shall not be sold, leased or rented to, nor occupied by, except as a servant, anyone not of the Caucasian race."

* * *

Lee Sees Negro Return to GOP

NASHVILLE—An insurance executive and Republican leader predicts a return to the Republican party this fall of "2,000,000 of my people" who helped elect Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt as President.

Lieut. George W. Lee, director and district manager of Atlanta Life, at Memphis, told the Republican state convention here he believed Negroes would go back to the GOP because it "is the only place where we can see the democratic symbol of human rights and self-respect."

Kefauver Backs FEPC Conditionally

NEW YORK—Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tennessee) said Saturday night he would "whole-heartedly" support the controversial FEPC bill if the Democrats put it in their platform.

"I believe in fair employment practices," he said, "but I am not convinced that a national compulsory commission is the best approach to a difficult problem which varies from state to state."

* * *

Georgians Like Eisenhower, Too

ATLANTA—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower seems to have the edge for Georgia Republican delegates to the Chicago National Convention in July.

Reports from the ten Georgia districts, where county conventions were held Saturday, March 29, indicate the dominance of pro-Eisenhower delegates to the district conventions, April 26, and the state convention to follow.

Negroes participated freely in the county conventions, according to W. J. Shaw, assistant secretary of the State Central GOP committee and a party stalwart.

Race, Religion Issues Out

New York City.—Gov. Adlai Stevenson and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, the Democratic and Republican Presidential nominees, have pledged themselves to wage campaigns which reject "any attempt to win votes through appeals to racial and religious antagonisms," the National Conference of Christians and Jews disclosed.

Both candidates told the conference that Americans of all religious and racial groups needed to understand and cooperate with one another.

Stevenson's statement said an "informed public opinion is the only way our way of life can flourish." He urged removal of fear and prejudice through public enlightenment. "We must destroy the myths that gnaw at our vitals," he said.

Eisenhower declared that without tolerance, understanding, and the spirit of brotherhood "we would soon cease to exist as a great nation."

SOUTHERNERS DISCLOSE THEIR CAMPAIGN PLANS

Statement of Candidacy of Senator Russell Is First Step in Strategy To Be Used in the Convention

NEXT STEPS DEPEND ON EVENTS

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, March 1—The announcement this week by Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, regardless of whether Mr. Truman decides to run again, marks the official beginning of a movement by the principal anti-Administration leaders of the party in the South that is designed to put an end to the President's Fair Deal by, if need be, defeating any of its advocates who may be chosen as the Democratic national candidates in 1952.

Mr. Russell's agreement to stand for the Presidential nomination was the first result of a series of conferences in which Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia and Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina were the authorized spokesmen of the Democratic organizations in most of the states of the former Confederacy. They told Senator Russell they believed he could count to the end on the convention delegations of eight states in the group, with hope that North Carolina would be added. They assured him that outside Tennessee there was little even pro forma support for the Presidential aspirations of Senator Estes Kefauver of that state. They convinced Mr. Russell that only through him could the Southern Democrats effectively express their opposition to the President and the Fair Deal, particularly to the so-called Civil Rights program. And, after they had won his consent, they agreed to leave to the future whether the Southern party revolt would take the form of an independent Democratic ticket.

Diversion Is Aim

Senator Russell did not promise to head such a ticket, the object of which would be to divert from a Fair Deal candidate enough Southern electors to encompass his defeat—at the polls outright or after throwing the election into the House of Representatives. But he did not close the door to this course in the event the President or another "Trumanite" is nominated by the national convention on a Fair Deal platform, including the Civil Rights program.

The meaning of this—an exceedingly grave one for the Democratic party—is that, unless the Chicago convention of 1952 surrenders to or fundamentally compromises with the position of the Southern leaders against the nomination of a "Trumanite" for President and a Fair Deal platform, the dominant party organizations and leaders of the South will do what they can to retire the Democrats from national office this year. They have high hopes that the repudiation of the South at Chicago will divert from the national ticket to independent Democratic candidates the 104 electors of Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Virginia, Georgia, Texas and Tennessee, with a probability of adding the fourteen electors of North Carolina and the nine of Arkansas. And their consensus was that, if there were no independent Democratic ticket, a Republican ticket headed by General of the Army Eisenhower would acquire the bulk of these electors.

Midwest Was Surprise

The Dixiecrat revolt of 1948 against President Truman diverted thirty-nine electors (from Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana, plus one from Tennessee). But even this shift from normal political moorings would have thrown the election into the House if Mr. Truman had not surprised the experts by carrying most of the Republican Middle West. It is evident that the diversion in 1952 of Southern electors on the scale envisaged by the leaders who induced Senator Russell to become a candidate would either defeat the Democratic ticket or require the House to select a President and Vice President.

But the Southerners were obliged for the present to halt after taking this first definite step. That is because they do not know whether the President will declare for renomination and whom the Republicans will choose. (1) If the Democrats nominate someone whom these Southern leaders can support, even though as a show of regularity only, there will be no independent ticket. (2) If the Republican choice is Senator Taft against a Democrat merely tolerable to the South, some Southern states may break away. (3) If General Eisenhower is the Republican candidate against that kind of Democratic nominee, the Southern leaders believe that most of their states will break away, regardless of the formal support of his Democratic opponent by their organizations. (4) If the Democrat is Mr. Truman or another "Trumanite," and the Republican is Mr. Taft, the disposition of the Southerners is to put an independent ticket in the field that they hope Mr. Russell will agree to head. (5) If their national convention chooses a "Trumanite" against General Eisenhower, they may turn to the device of running slates of electoral candidates in their states either unpledged (now declared legal in Alabama) or committed to "favorite sons." Since no one knows which of these five situations will exist after the two national conventions have met, the reason is plain why at this point the Southern leaders were unable to plan definitely beyond the announcement by Senator Russell.

The Vagaries Persist

The probability, though the refusal of the President to stand again might completely reverse it, is that the Administration will control the actions of the Democratic national convention, select the nominees and write the platform. Also, it is difficult to anticipate that these actions will be acceptable to the Southern organizations. With this probability in view they have been working out plans for their convention procedure.

One of the sacred doctrines of professional politics is that aspirants and their followers who participate in the convention process and are defeated must support the decisions of the majority or become "bolters," often a fatal name. Therefore, how to participate and yet remain free to deny this support in the campaign is another problem for the Southern leaders. They are seriously considering a solution based on a precedent established at the Democratic national convention of 1948.

To that convention the Mississippi delegates came with restricted credentials. The restriction, imposed by their state convention, was that the Mississippi Democracy was not bound by any act of the delegation to give campaign support to a ticket headed by President Truman or a platform that did not specifically repudiate his Civil Rights program. The credentials committee of the convention seated the Mississippi delegation and thus sanctioned the limitation. A minority report, recommending that they be denied their seats for this reason, was rejected by the convention majority. It is now proposed that the credentials of all the Russell delegates to this year's convention be similiarly limited, giving their state organizations the authority of the convention to oppose the ticket and the platform if the 1948 precedent is sustained.

But that is another of the "ifs" that keeps the Southern planning for the time being on an *ad hoc* basis.

Senator Russell's Candidacy For President

(REPRINT FROM SATURDAY'S ATLANTA DAILY WORLD)

THE entry of United States Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia into the race for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States does not come as a surprise. Neither is there anything new in the movement which influenced him to enter the race. It is the continuity of the old Dixiecrat movement of four years ago that was so narrow and negative that many of the men now spearheading the drive, refused to be identified directly with that movement.

Those who were at heart with the movement have had four years in which to think up a more ethical way to enter the same old scheme without leaving the National Democratic party.

While Senator Russell himself harbors no hope of obtaining the nomination, his own admission betrays the fact that he is allowing himself to be used by selfish interests who have decided to try again for the same objective by a different route.

When their candidate is defeated in the convention, as they admit he probably will be, here is what is supposed to happen:

> **"They plan on throwing the election into the House in the hope they can control more than 100 electoral votes, on the basis of pledges now made, and might even pick up a half dozen more. A total of 266 of the 531 is needed to elect. The House, in the event of failure on the part of the electoral college to elect, must vote on the three highest.**
>
> **"It is a long-shot chance, but it is a chance."**

Then, in the ramble and scramble to keep their chickens from coming home to roost, an appeal is to be made to their old "friends" among the reactionary Republicans who have worked so well with the Russell forces in the Senate to block Civil Rights legislation that has been repeatedly urged by the Democratic national leader, President Harry Truman.

Senator Russell's candidacy at best can result in splitting his party into two parts — North and South. His entry in the campaign for the presidency presents a situation on a national scale very similar to that which existed in 1860 when the issue of slavery split the Democratic party and resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Then it was slavery; now it is Civil Rights with the Negro in the background.

The Russell entry, however, makes one thing certain. In the event a majority of the Georgia voters vote the Democratic ticket in November, the senator or his hand-picked man will receive the state's electoral vote. This situation poses a real delima for the Negro voters who certainly don't desire to give a vote of endorsement to an anti-Civil Rights candidate, as most certainly is Senator Russell.

In the light of Senator Russell's record which has been negative as far as the Negro is concerned we want no part of the plan to try to elect him president and we will not support it.

Russell's Candidacy Gives the South An Anchor for Its Anti-Trumanism

He's the Man Leaders Want

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Sen. Richard B. Russell's entry into the Democratic Presidential stakes today signaled Dixie's most formidable challenge to the Fair Deal.

Sen. Russell is the man Southern political leaders, almost without exception, have wanted as their standard-bearer.

The Georgia Senator's announcement that his name would be placed in nomination in Chicago gives the South a place to go politically—and with only a few exceptions it will go to Sen. Russell at the Democratic national convention.

Door Open to Third Party.

Sen. Russell stressed his lifelong adherence to the Democratic party and observed that he supported President Truman in 1948—but he left the door open to head a third-party movement if circumstances call for it. He did this by saying he did not place party over country and would oppose any Democrat he believed injurious to the country.

In 1948 Sen. Russell didn't even go to the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia, was reluctant to have his name placed in nomination. Yet he received the South's 263 votes.

But Sen. Russell isn't merely a candidate of the South—the way is open for an active campaign for delegates elsewhere. He said yesterday he doubted President Truman would seek re-election.

Civil Rights Is Key.

If Mr. Truman does not run—the odds have seemed the other way recently—the Democratic party nomination will be wide open. Sen. Russell's friends want him to be in position, as an avowed candidate, to take advantage of all possible happenings.

It's generally conceded that if Mr. Truman runs again, he is certain to be renominated. If the Democratic platform contains substantially the same strong civil rights plank as in 1948, the South's leaders then will face the question of whether to organize a third party.

There was some speculation here that Sen. Russell's announcement might be bad news for Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), an announced Democratic candidate. But the facts seem to be that Sen. Kefauver hasn't much support in the old conservative South. There are some who say he is too liberal.

In other political developments:

1. California Gov. Earl Warren, an avowed candidate for the GOP nomination, entered the Wisconsin primary and said he is not just "carrying the torch" for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

2. The Minnesota Supreme Court removed the names of Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur from that State's Presidential primary. They had been entered without their consent. That left the GOP field there to Harold E. Stassen and Edward Slettendahl, a MacArthur supporter.

Sen. Russell In Race, Even If Truman Is

Entry Widens Split Among Democrats

President Is Still Silent on His Own Intentions, but Praises Stevenson

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The 1952 split in the Democratic party widened today when Sen. Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, announced that he will fight for the Presidential nomination even if President Truman decides to go after it.

Mr. Truman, for his part, said at a press conference that he will not reveal his intentions during his March 8-28 stay in Key West, Fla., but would not say when he will disclose them.

The President, who now faces opposition from two Southerners—Sen. Russell and Sen. Estes Kefauver, of Tennesse—took occasion at his news conference to praise a Northerner, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, saying he is one of the best Governors Illinois has ever had.

Cites Stevenson's Record

He did this when he was asked whether he would be happy to see Gov. Stevenson as the nominee (in the event he himself didn't choose to run again) and the question brought the reply that Mr. Stevenson's record was in itself a good recommendation.

All in all, however, it was Sen. Russell's day and his announcement set reporters to doing research which unearthed such items as:

He drew 263 votes at the 1948 convention against Mr. Truman. He did not bolt the party, as did many Dixiecrats, but supported Mr. Truman. He is fifty-four years old. He is the only bachelor seeking a major party Presidential nomination. He is opposed to many things for which President Truman stands but has backed him on others.

Sen. Russell, who said, incidentally, that he did not believe President Truman would seek renomination, declined to say whether he would support the President if he does seek and get the nomination. Nor would he disclose whether he would head up a third party, giving the Southerners and other anti-Trumanites somewhere to go, besides to Sen. Kefauver, in the event the President is nominated.

Gets Offers of Support

The Senator's decision, which was greeted by offers of support from Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia and others from the South, was made known in a formal statement saying that the people of Georgia wanted him to run and that he could do "no less than to comply."

He did not mention President Truman by name. He did denounce "corruption and divided loyalties" in government and he declared: "No honest candidate for public office in these times can consider the tempting prospects of promising 'all things to all men.'"

The text of Sen. Russell's statement follows:

"The people of my native state have never failed to make generous response to every request I have ever made of them. In the same spirit, I can do no less than to comply with the unanimous requests of the General Assembly and the state Democratic executive committee of Georgia that I permit my name to be presented as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

"The real issues facing the American people today are those which rightfully should unite men rather than divide them. If there be one universal yearning in the minds and hearts of the American people, it is the desire to avoid the calamity of a third world war. In so far as our international relations are concerned, the strength which must come from unity is the way to peace.

"Whatever sacrifice may be entailed, we must maintain a defense system adequate to our needs.

Cites Economic Limits

"In dealing with the problems of today's troubled world, we should never be mindful of the limitations of the economic system which is the basic source of our greatness and the foundation upon which our precious way of life is erected. If we are to survive, it must be conserved and protected. National spending, including our assistance to other free people, must be carefully weighed against our ability to pay and produce.

"No honest candidate for public office in these times can consider the tempting prospects of promising 'all things to all men.' Our future security depends upon our self-restraint and ability to cooperate with one another. Our cherished liberties were not easily won. In today's troubled world they will not be easily held. Our hopes for salvation can only be realized through willingness to serve and sacrifice.

"The very foundation stone of popular government is the confidence of the people in their public servants. Fraud, corruption and divided loyalties cannot be tolerated in positions of trust and confidence.

Would Limit Federal Power

"Among the dangers to our continued freedom is any unchecked trend toward the concentration of all of the powers of government in tion. However, I want to point out that I supported Mr. Truman in 1948."

Questioned on Platform

Pressed to say whether he would support President Truman as a candidate if the Democratic platform were not to his liking, Sen. Russell replied: I have never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, but I am not one of those men who have said I would go along with the party no matter how destructive. It would depend on how destructive—well, I am not going into any more of that now," Sen. Russell said.

He said he had never "deviated" from supporting nominees, and added: "I hope it will never be necessary to deviate."

Expressing his belief that President Truman will not run, Sen. Russell said the President if he planned to be a candidate would certainly have expressed his intentions "long prior to this time."

Observing that he won't be able to make a "bush-beating" campaign for the nomination, Sen. Russell said he thinks that if he became the Democratic nominee in Chicago he would win the November election.

Views on Civil Rights

A Negro reporter asked Sen. Russell about his stand on civil rights. The Georgia Senator has been the organization leader of Southern Senators who have always filibustered any of the civil-rights bills.

"Some of this legislation should be called 'civil wrongs,'" Sen. Russell declared. "I am unalterably opposed to every one of the so-called civil-rights proposals that I have opposed in the past."

In presenting Sen. Russell, Sen. George said he felt the nation should "call on the South, as well as the North, the East and the West, to help perpetuate our system of government."

He said Sen. Russell isn't being offered merely as a favorite-son candidate from Georgia or the sectional candidate of the South, but as "a man of broad vision, background and experience which qualify him for the high office of President."

To Enter Florida Primary

Sen. Russell said he will run in the May 6 Florida Democratic primary.

Georgia Leaders Against Russell's Presidential Bid

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — Georgia's Senator Richard B. Russell's bid for the 1952 Presidential election Friday was still evoking comment from political factions and partisan groups throughout the South and many other sections of the country.

In Atlanta, the announcement o Democratic Senator Russell's bid for the presidency prompted responses from several Negro political leaders, and a political scientist.

J. W. DOBBS

John Wesley Dobbs, a Republican national committeman, viewed the announcement with disfavor:

"Senator Russells candidacy is not good for my people.

"He does not believe in giving Negroes an equal opportunity. He represents another revolt of the South and compares with what happened in 1860."

A. T. WALDEN

Attorney A. T. Walden, a stalwart Democrat and co-chairman of the Atlanta Voters League, when interviewed by the Atlanta Daily World concerning the announcement of the Georgia Senator for the presidency, commented:

"While I differ radically with Senator Russell on his attitudes towards the question of civil rights legislation, candor compels the admission that Senator Russell is a very able man, capable of performing the duties of the presidency.

E. E. MOORE

Attorney E. E. Moore, president of the Westside Voters League, declared:

"I'm of the opinion that Senator Russell would not make a good president because I feel certain that his views and thinking would be limited to sectionalism and geographical ideas

"Therefore, he could not possibly give consideration to the great domestic, national and international problems that he would of necessity be called upon to consider.'

ROBERT BRISBANE

Dr. Robert Brisbane, chairman of the Department of Political Science at Morehouse College, was analytical in his observation:

"I dont think that it (Russell's bid for President) is going to amount to very much in the national picture.

"I think that it's possibly a bid to send the national election into the House of Representatives.

"The most I think Russell can do is draw sufficient electoral votes from the Southern states to use for political bargaining.'

Sen. Russell Won't Change

Civil Rights Foe Seeks Presidency

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—As a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, made it clear this week that his views on civil rights legislation remain unchanged.

At the press conference, at which he announced his candidacy Senator Russell was asked what was his position on civil rights.

"This thing of civil rights is something everybody applies his own title and interpretation to," he replied. "In my opinion, a great deal of the legislation entitled civil rights legislation should be called 'civil wrongs' legislation.

"As far as my views are concerned on any bill that has been the subject of discussion in the Congress of the United States, euphoniously called civil rights, my position is exactly the same. I am unalterably opposed to everyone I have heretofore opposed."

Senator Russell is the leader of the bloc of 22 southern Senators who have been opposed to President Truman's civil rights program ever since the President's Committee on Civil Rights made its report. The southern Senators are banded together and pledged to use every parliamentary device possible to defeat civil rights legislation. Senator Russell has directed filibusters against civil rights legislation.

Nine Named To Serve On Inauguration Units

WASHINGTON

Nine colored civic leaders have been named to serve on three of the sub-committees of the Eisenhower-Nixon Inaugural Committee by Chairman Joseph C. McGarraghy.

The list is headed by Jesse H. Mitchell, banker and long - time leader in local Republican circles, who will serve as vice-chairman of the committee which will greet governors and other distinguished guests arriving for the inauguration festivities.

This committee includes such other distinguished figures as Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth and Mrs. Edward E. Gann.

Scout Leaders Named

Three leaders in Washington Boy Scouts activities have been named to serve on the general services committee. They are Samuel B. Danley, vice-chairman; Fred D. Maise and Richard N. Dixon.

This group will oversee the enrollment of volunteer ushers, ticket collectors, grandstand supervisors and others who will cover details of the inaugural parade.

In addition to these, Mr. McGarraghy announced the appointment of five attorneys to the sub-committee on legislative matters.

They are James A. Cobb, Ernest C. Dickson, Austin Fickling George A. Parker and Wesley S Williams, attorneys.

This division of the over-all committee will survey and check contracts and agreements drawn up in connection with construction, concessions and other special arrangements between the committee and the District in connection with inauguration activities.

Three Negroes Named To Ike's Inaugural Body

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) Completion of the membership of the Eisenhower-Nixon Inaugural Committee's Sub-committee on Law and Legislation was announced by Chairman Joseph C. McGarraghy. Chairman of the Subcommittee is Robert E. McLaughlin.

New names added to the group those of Ernest C. Dickson, Austin L. Fickling and George A. Parker.

Mr. Dickson, a native of South Carolina, is a graduate of Howard University and has been a Republican since 1920. He was one of the founders of the Old Dominion Football Club of Washington. His daughter is a teacher in the Los Angeles school system.

Mr. Parker is a veteran practitioner before the courts of the District and nearby states. He was formerly dean of the Terrell Law School. He was a District delegate to the 1948 Republican National Convention.

Mr. Fickling is a native of Washington, went through the public schools and received his law degree from Howard University. He is a delegate to the Federation of Civic Association and is a member of the Republican State Committee.

Other members of the sub-committee are: Edward Burling, Jr., Hon James A. Cobb, Thurman L. Dodson, Dale D. Drain, Joseph Fairbanks, Maurice Friedman, Andrew J. Graham, David A. Hart, Josiah Lyman, Paul R. Madden, Richard S. T. Marsh, William P. McCracken, Jr., Charles B. McInnis, George Maurice Morris, Donald R. Richberg, Roger Robb, William P. Rogers, Leo A. Rover, Samuel Spencer and Wesley S. Williams.

2 Seek Office In Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—For the second time since reconstruction days, Negroes in the Capital City of Louisiana have qualified as candidates for city-parish offices.

This time a woman, Mrs. Carrie L. Taylor, announced her candidacy for a seat on the parish school board in the city parish race to be held on July 29.

In 1948, Dr. Horne Huggins, local physician, was defeated for parish school board.

Robert I. Dilworth, local businessman has qualified as candidate for the city council.

C. C. Diggs To Run For Congress

DETROIT — Charles C. Diggs chairman of the Metropolitan Funeral System Association threw his hat in the ring last week for congressman of the first district on the Democratic ticket Diggs will be opposing the Polish incumbent, Congressman Thaddeus Marhrowicz, who is serving his first term.

The first district is made up of several minority groups, the majority of which are Negroes and Poles.

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Michigan

Diggs To Run For Seat In Congress

Detroit Has Largest Negro Candidate List In History

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—(Special)—Ex-Senator Charles C. Diggs, Sr., was among the fourteen race candidates to file for various county, state and federal offices before the Tuesday afternoon qualifying hour for the August 5 primary.

While his son, Senator Diggs, Jr., also filed for re-election in the Third Senatorial District, the elder Diggs was entering the First Congressional District race which is the only one which has other Negro candidates.

Meanwhile, Senator Bristoe Bryant of the Fourth Senatorial District did not file for re-election, while Rep. Edgar Currie just beat the Tuesday deadline to seek re-election along with Rep. Charline White, first race woman in history of the State Legislature, in the First District.

One Of Largest

The number of Negro candidates filing for public office is one of the largest in state annals. Two years ago only seven ran.

The elder Diggs will be contested with Dr. Ossian Haven Sweet, 2230 Antietam, physician, and George A. Isabell, 2461 Concord, Detroit Housing Commissioner and realtor, both Negro GOP aspirants. The latter two ran for public office several times before.

Leroy G. White, former well-known disc jockey, withdrew from the County Auditor race about two weeks ago, but Luke Tiller, 1170 W. Grand Blvd., filed for the office Monday as the only race runs in 12.1 seconds and he semi-final in 12.4 seconds and the finals of the 100 meter run in 12.2 seconds. In the Senior Championships, August 12, she ran her preliminary in the 50 meter run in 6.7 seconds; her semi-final in 6.6 seconds and the final in 6.6 seconds. In the preliminary of the 100 meter run she won her heat in 12.7 seconds, her semi-final in 12.4 seconds and the final in 12.2 seconds. She ran second leg on the 40 meter relay team which won their preliminary heat in 48.6 seconds, the fastest time made in this event since 1936. She ran the same leg on Tuskegee's winning relay team. The time in the finals was 49.8 seconds.

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Nevada

Mechling's Heckling: *Amateur Upsets Machine*

Ex-Newsman Whips McCarran's Man In Senatorial Contest In Nevada

Reno, Sept. 3 (AP)—A lanky young man who quit newspaper work for politics today caused a political earthquake in Nevada.

Boyish-looking Tom Mechling, 31, was a laughingstock when he arrived from Washington, D. C., last February and announced he was going to run for for the Democratic nomination as United States senator.

In a Cinderellalike climax, Mechling not only won the nomination from Alan Bible, 42, one of the state's best-liked citizens, but upset veteran Senator Pat McCarran's powerful political machine in the process.

Final unofficial total gave Mechling a slim edge of 664 votes. The totals were 15,915 for the ex-newsman and 15,251 for Bible.

Bible conceded and said he would help Mechling try to defeat incumbent Republican Senator George Malone in the general election.

Everyone Agreed He Didn't Have Chance

Bible was McCarran's handpicked candidate for the nomination, and virtually every political observer in the state agreed that Mechling didn't have a chance.

The soft-spoken, Colorado-born man carried only three of the state's 17 counties, but all three were blockbusters because of their heavily Democratic population.

"This is not my victory. It is a victory for the people—the working people of Nevada," said Mechling. "It is a reaffirmation of faith in our democratic way of life.

"I knew that if I went directly to the voters, I had a chance to whip any political machine."

Throughout his campaign, handled entirely by himself and his pretty, dark-eyed wife Margaret, Mechling hammered at what he called McCarren's dictatorial control in Nevada.

In what may well become a model for seasoned politicians, Mechling's campaign took him across the state dozens of times by car. He talked personally with 50,000 citizens, he said.

Mechling called it a "shoe-leather and rubber-tire campaign." He and his wife lived in a house trailer to save expenses. They figure the campaign cost them about $7,600.

Mechling rallied around him a large bloc of Democrats who oppose McCarran for his conservative voting record and non-co-operation with the national Democratic administrations.

Goes on Record as Favoring F.E.P.C.

In street-corner interviews, the soft-spoken young newsman put himself on record as favoring F.E.P.C. if necessary, public power, the Democratic Party's foreign policy and public disclosure of the amount and sources of all money received by senators and congressmen. He opposed the Taft-Hartley Act.

Bible, on the other hand, didn't campaign on issues. He said he was a "state's rights Democrat" and a native son.

Mechling, he contended, was a brash, young upstart from outside the state who had no concept of Nevada problems.

The newsman countered with the facts he was stationed in Nevada for a time during World War II, that he subsequently sold several national magazine articles on problems of Nevada and other Western states, that he married a Nevada girl, and that he has voted in the state, either in person or by absentee ballot, since 1943.

Mechling went to work for Kiplinger Newsletter in Washington in 1949. He quit early this year to move to Nevada. He has been campaigning since he got here.

Associated Press Wirephoto

VICTOR in the Nevada primary for United States senator, Tom Mechling, 31, hugs his wife, Margaret.

Enters Race For Senate

Democrats Select First Tan Nominee

NEW YORK — A teacher and lawyer, Julius A. Archibald of 320 Convent Ave., has been nominated as the first colored candidate for the State Senate on the Democratic Party ticket.

Mr. Archibald was unanimously selected to run in the predominantly white 21st SD on the upper West Side by the 7th AD Democratic Club at a meeting June 19.

Gradoate Of CCNY

A graduate of DeWitt Clinton High School, CCNY and New York Law School, Mr. Archibald teaches social science at Junior High School 127 in Queens. He has been a practicing lawyer for 19 years and maintains offices on Broadway.

According to Robert Blaikie, 7th AD leader and club president, the selection of Mr. Archibald was based on "his integrity, ability and background. This in my opinion is reall, democracy at work."

Harlem Does Not Want J.C. Senator

NEW YORK (ANP) — For the past dozen years, Harlem has desired a Negro senator in the all-white state senate. Several Negroes, including the late J. Finley Wilson, have run for the office, only to go down to defeat when the overwhelming white vote came in from districts out of Harlem.

Now there is a proposal, endorsed by certain politicians, to carve out one district thereby assuring a Negro of election. This gerrymandering as the politics call it, is done frequently to maintain certain factors favorable to ticians. But with this gerrydering comes the old bugaboo of jimcrow and segregation.

If Harlem is carved up to give it a Negro senator, that's what the story will be for years to come. Capable Negroes will be denied the privilege of running in other areas, no matter how popuar or proficient they may be and once this precedent is established in Harlem, it could be worked in other sections of the city.

Protests have been loud and long against this cutting up of Harlem to give it a badly desired Negro senator. The proposal is believed doomed to defeat if it comes up before the proper body.

NY Medic Runs For Assemblyman

NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick E. Bell, sole tan candidate for the New York State Assembly, is first aspirant to receive the backing of the Non-Partisan Committee for Minority Representation in the Fifth District, Queens, newly-formed organization headed by the Rev. Edward E. Jarvis.

Rev. Mr. Jarvis, pastor of Mount Horeb Baptist Church, Corona, announced that petitions have been circulated in an attempt to get Dr. Bell's name on the ballot for the Democratic primary in August.

Dr. Bell will campaign on a civil rights platform. He is a noted civic worker, a Mason and is married, with two children.

Taylor Up For Council Post

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Precedent Set By Durham Fathers

DURHAM, N.C. — James T. Taylor, national president of the North Carolina College Alumni Association, was nominated last week for a vacancy on the Durham City Council.

Taylor

Although he had the backing of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and three of the voting 12 members of the City Council, Taylor failed to receive sufficient votes to win the post in 1951.

The vacancy was created by the death two weeks ago of J. Frank Barfield, colorful auctioneering philanthropist.

In 1951 Taylor polled the largest number of votes ever given a colored candidate.

Significant Move

Political observers here consider it significant that Durham's conservative city fathers seriously considered the nomination and election of a colored man to one of the city's top governing spots.

It is pointed out, however, that the demonstrated strength of the colored electorate, estimated at 10,000, has convinced the ruling body that "eventual" colored representation on the city council is "desirable."

Taylor, professor of psychology at NCC, is a former president of the State Teachers' Association and executive director of the Shepard Memorial Foundation.

N.C. Scout Leader Runs For Office

KINGSTON, N. C. — Raleigh W. Kornegay, coordinator of divisional camping and activities for the Contentenea District of Boy Scouts of America, filed here last week as candidate for the board of commissioners.

A graduate of Elizabeth City State college, Kornegay is the first Negro to seek the post in half a century.

SENATOR KERR OF OKLAHOMA CLAIMS NEGRO SUPPORT

WASHINGTON.—Sen Robert S. Kerr, Democratic presidential aspirant from Oklahoma, will receive 95 per cent of all the delegates between the Mississippi and the Rockies before the third ballot predicted Orel V. Rice, National Committeeman from Kansas and chairman of the Kansas delegation.

This prediction was made on the NBC television show, "Hats in the Ring," and re-emphasized at a press conference held last week at the Kerr headquarters in the Willard hotel on Monday.

While the 16 delegates from Kansas will go to the convention uninstructed, Rice feels that the state will cast a unit vote for Kerr. Rice said that although the two Negro delegates, Charlie Bettis of Wichita, and Mrs. Mayme Elliott Bowling of Emporia, had not only committed themselves to a presidential candidate, he believes that they will vote along with the state delegation.

Mrs. Edith Burgess of Tipton, Ia., who also appeared on the Kerr television show told the press of a speech made in her state by a convention delegate, James Rhodes of Des Moines, Ia.

Rhodes, who is chairman of the labor relations committee of the N. A. A. C. P., was appointed to the committee to notify the vice president of his nomination at the convention in Chicago.

Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan, member of the Democratic National Committee from Massachusetts and a delegate, also on the TV show, told reporters that she would "love to see a Kerr-Edwards ticket."

This statement was made in reply to a question of what she thought of Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee as vice president of the United States.

Mrs. O'Riordan was one of the women who recently organized an "India Edwards for Vice President Committee."

In his radio address, Kerr stated that: "I am neither sectional, sensational nor single, but I am safe and scund." He claimed that he offered the best basis for unity within the Democratic party, and in the country.

He named "peace, national security and continued prosperity" as the three main objectives of the American people. This prosperity, he continued must reach "all our people."

"We must continue to develop equal rights for all our citizens, regardless of race, color or creed," concluded the Presidential candidate. "They must have the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote, the full and equal protection of the laws on the basis of equality as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Expressing confidence that these objectives can be achieved, Kerr declared, "I am not afraid of the future."

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POPULAR-ELECTORAL VOTE RETURNS

Popular-Electoral Vote Returns

By the Associated Press

Stan Washington, D.C.

P. A 6
Wash. 11-6-52

State.	Voting Units	Units Rpt.	Popular Vote Stev.	Popular Vote Eisen.	Trend Elec. Vote S.	Trend Elec. Vote E.
Alabama	2,505	2,368	263,837	143,114	11	
Arizona	505	425	72,809	104,177		4
Arkansas	2,382	1,953	188,704	150,423	8	
California	20,746	18,255	1,971,446	2,539,876		32
Colorado	1,650	1,160	165,337	256,368		6
Connecticut	169	169	481,482	610,989		8
Delaware	278	278	82,969	90,058		3
Florida	1,684	1,642	423,483	510,560		10
Georgia	1,828	1,466	373,730	169,754	12	
Idaho	865	827	93,559	177,841		4
Illinois	9,680	9,602	1,995,098	2,463,564		27
Indiana	4,202	4,169	797,085	1,119,684		13
Iowa	2,481	2,465	446,613	797,642		10
Kansas	2,851	2,614	239,374	538,400		8
Kentucky	4,135	3,930	473,701	473,047	10	
Louisiana	2,118	1,676	286,508	261,092	10	
Maine	625	617	118,545	232,275		5
Maryland	1,428	1,428	391,744	493,947		9
Massachusetts	1,967	1,967	1,085,821	1,293,800		16
Michigan	4,480	4,305	1,178,532	1,491,839		20
Minnesota	3,793	2,800	444,882	583,631		11
Mississippi	1,790	1,448	147,265	100,468	8	
Missouri	4,771	4,668	873,575	892,909		13
Montana	1,137	726	66,960	93,750		4
Nebraska	2,067	1,998	173,687	381,352		6
Nevada	353	353	31,749	50,467		3
New Hampshire	297	297	106,569	165,888		4
New Jersey	3,840	3,840	1,010,739	1,367,850		16
New Mexico	894	621	74,267	94,227		4
New York	10,348	10,348	3,070,622	3,934,069		45
North Carolina	2,036	1,841	604,723	505,477	14	
North Dakota	2,299	1,439	54,203	129,852		4
Ohio	10,877	10,661	1,554,082	2,040,903		25
Oklahoma	3,859	3,792	423,003	504,458		8
Oregon	2,269	1,661	176,526	277,838		6
Pennsylvania	8,472	8,471	2,129,896	2,390,763		32
Rhode Island	284	284	200,209	206,351		4
South Carolina	1,563	1,426	165,172	154,404	8	
South Dakota	1,950	1,819	84,165	187,757		4
Tennessee	2,495	2,437	425,128	429,726		11
Texas	254	250	827,696	955,962		24
Utah	969	940	133,759	191,972		4
Vermont	246	246	43,220	109,239		3
Virginia	1,795	1,784	269,655	347,774		12
Washington	4,381	3,611	370,292	442,582		9
West Virginia	2,841	2,662	429,560	394,704	8	
Wisconsin	3,225	3,182	609,637	958,173		12
Wyoming	677	598	37,307	64,455		3
Totals	146,361	135,519	25,668,925	31,875,451	89	442

Leaders In 8 Midwest Cities Hail Stevenson

By CHARLES WARTMAN

ABOARD THE STEVENSON PLANE — During the past week, Gov Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President swept thru middle west completely capturing audiences made up of thousands of Negro and white voters from Minneapolis to New Orleans and from Kansas City to Miami.

Prior to the governor's arrival in the Louisiana city Friday Frank B. Ellis, National Democratic committeeman, said the presence of 11 top political figures from southern states on hand to greet him, reflected "the true solidarity of of the South."

Cecil Newman, editor of the MINNEAPOLIS SPOKESMAN and one of the founders of the Volunteers for Stevenson in Minnesota, predicted that 84 percent of the state's 18,000 Negro voters in his state would vote for Stevenson.

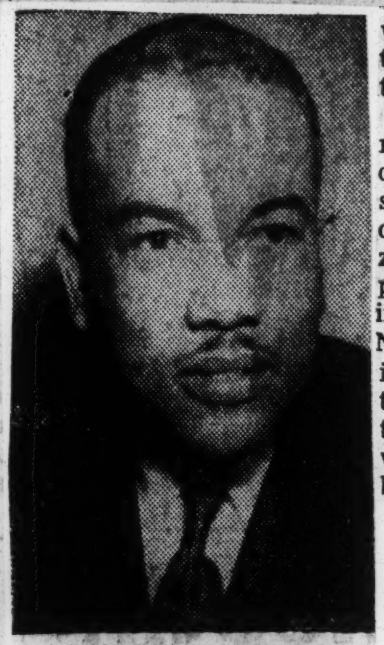
Stevenson told large Minneapolis and St. Paul audiences that the Democratic party proposes to broaden the coverage of social security and encourage non-discrimination in employment. He forcefully reminded his audiences that the Republicans are opposed to this program.

Light A Candle!

In Cincinnati the Democratic nominee thrilled his audience by stating "Win or lose, I think it is better to light a candle than curse the darkness."

Theodore Berry, member of the Cincinnati city council, said the Negro vote is being organized in 20 major cities in Ohio and recent canvasses disclose the opposition to Sparkman has evaporated in the face of Nixon's miserable showing and the vacillations of General Eisenhower.

Hundreds of thousands of Negro voters heard Stevenson last week in the Detroit area where he addressed crowds there, River Rouge, Ypsilanti, Ecorse, Inkster and Saginaw saying that the thinking people in the nation are "apprehensive that a Republican victory in November would be an old guard victory and the forerunner of another depression."



CHARLES WARTMAN

Strong pro-Stevenson crowds greeted the governor in Madison and Milwaukee, Wis., last Thursday for a three-day invasion where he was scheduled to speak in Oklahoma City, Nashville, New Orleans, and Tampa. Hitting hard at the GOP before his Wisconsin listeners Stevenson said: "Well, they don't like the new deal and they don't like the fair deal, but we don't like this fast deal." He was making reference to a "package" he said the Republicans had prepared for the voters for them to accept without opening it. More than 30,000 Negro voters heard him speak in Milwaukee.

'Takes' Missouri

In a ringing speech before a standing room crowd of 15,000 in St. Louis' Kiel auditorium, Gov. Stevenson declared the government should insure equal rights, restrain greed and bigotry and should continue through private, local, state and federal action to stamp out discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

In Lovejoy, Ill., where he was introduced by Mayor James Terry and in East St. Louis, Kansas City, Alton and Granite City, he was met by enthusiastic crowds made up principally of the rank and file voter, who displayed as much enthusiasm as the regular Democratic workers and jobholders.

As the crowds increased on the road to the heart of Dixie after the dash across Missouri, Kansas and southern Illinois, the large number of smiling and cheering Negro citizens who lined the highways was proof enough to newsmen traveling along with governor that if the Negro vote in the North and South is to be the balance of power and the margin of victory the illustrious native of Bloomington, Ill., will win the majority of these votes by a large margin.

Afro Comes Out For Adlai As President

BALTIMORE — The Afro-American, largest Negro weekly in the United States, last week endorsed the candidacy of Gov. Adlai Stevenson for President.

In a front page editorial the Afro said the best interests of Negro voters lie in the Democratic platform.

Stevenson Is The Man

(An Editorial)

To make up its mind where the best interests of colored people lie in the presidential campaign, the AFRO considered five points.

There may be others of importance but these five are basic. They are:

1. Record of the party in power.
2. The party's platform.
3. The candidates' pledges.
4. Where are our friends?
5. The candidates' records.

As to the Democratic party's record, President Truman has twice jeopardized his career and the future of the party by making Civil Rights one of the chief issues in 1948 and 1952 campaigns.

The Civil Rights program was proposed first by a committee of national prominence appointed by Mr. Truman.

It begins with the thesis that segregation is the great national evil and should be abolished.

In fact, it is the most comprehensive program of citizenship-for-all the nation has ever had.

President Truman could have pigeonholed it, but he didn't.

He first gave it hearty approval.

And then he set about putting it into effect.

Over the objections of General Eisenhower himself, President Truman ordered the Army, Navy, and Air Force to end segregation.

When the restrictive covenant and education cases were before the Supreme Court. there stood Mr. Truman's solicitor-general to say that the President believed an end to segregation is in the public interest.

Mr. Truman, through social security, higher minimum wages, prosecution of mob leaders and ku kluxers, brought the ballot and better living to humble colored workers of the nation.

This is one of the brightest pages of his administration.

One million new colored voters have been put on the registration books in the south alone.

More than a half million colored people have bought new homes in the same period.

That is the record of the Truman administration and it has brought unprecedented progress to our colored citizens.

PLATFORMS

The platforms constitute the promises of the parties.

Both the Democrats and Republicans have civil rights planks.

Both planks pledge the parties to Federal fair employment legislation.

However, the Democratic civil rights plan is simpler, more forceful, and carries an additional pledge which the Republicans omitted.

Democrats direct their party to change the rules in

Congress to put an end to filibustering so that civil rights legislation can be passed. On this question, the Republicans are silent.

Unquestionably, therefore, the Democratic party plank is superior to the Republican.

THE CANDIDATES' PLEDGES

The party platforms are meaningless if the candidates ignore or disavow them.

Eisenhower quickly threw the GOP Civil Rights plank out the window. The General said fair employment legislation with enforcement power wouldn't work.

Ike's action was deliberate. He ignored also the request of 14 leading Republicans, governors, congressmen and others that he change his mind.

Eisenhower's repudiation of his party's civil rights stand is fatal.

Stevenson did just the opposite. He adopted the party's platform as his own and spoke out as boldly for it in Richmond as in New York.

WHERE ARE OUR FRIENDS?

Both Stevenson and Eisenhower woo the Catholic, Jewish, labor and farm vote.

Of these elements, one of the strongest and most vocal is labor. Labor is for Stevenson.

Labor is also our strong ally in the fight for civil rights. Labor is going our way. We can support Stevenson together.

Mr. Eisenhower alone seeks the Dixiecrat vote. He has made two excursions into the South and plans a third.

Every dispatch from the Eisenhower train in Dixie monotonously says three things:

1. The Dixiecrats have taken over weak Republican organizations.
2. The candidate is greeted by Confederate flags and rebel yells. Sat. 10-11-52
3. Few colored people are in the audience.

Certainly our friends are not among the Dixiecrats whom Ike loves.

THE CANDIDATES THEMSELVES

General Eisenhower has a miserable record in race relations in the Army.

He commanded a jim-crow army and wanted it kept that way. He went to Washington and argued before the Senate for a continuation of this policy. He closed the Red Cross clubs in London to colored soldiers over his own signature.

This is Ike's record and it's bad.

Stevenson, as governor of Illinois, worked hard for a statewide FEPC and lost by one vote. He abolished separate schools and slapped down riotous Cicero so hard, the town wants to change its name.

He outlawed segregation in the Illinois national guard by executive order. He removed all references to race on application blanks for state employment.

Here are the two candidates. Both of them have many high qualities.

If we are to decide where our best interest lies, we need only to open our eyes.

The weight of the evidence is in favor of Governor Stevenson.

REAL GOP IS DEAD

The national party of Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens is dead.

The Supreme Court knifed it in the back with an 1883 decision killing a national civil rights law, which Congress had enacted.

Since then, reactionaries have thrown at us all the oppressions and exploitations in the book.

An impotent Republican national machine under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover could not even pass an anti-lynching law.

To be sure, the spirit of liberty and equality persists in Republicans like Dewey, Driscoll, Lodge and others, but there is not enough of it to make their will prevail.

Under Roosevelt and Truman, the Democratic party has been the champion of the little people.

Adlai Stevenson has promised to carry out its platform and programs.

To us he looks like a president, thinks like a president, talks like a president, and acts like a president.

Senator Kefauver Appoints Three Negroes To Campaign Staff

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Sen. Estes Kefauver, the coonskin cap wearing crime battler from Tennessee, over the week-end appointed three Negroes to his national campaign headquarters to boost his efforts to become the Democratic party nominee for President.

In a two-fold effort to bolster his appeal to northern liberals, Sen. Kefauver announced the appointment of the Negroes as an effort to garner the colored vote and also the choice of a campaign manager who can speak the language of the northern liberals, the big city machines.

In his bid for a strong Negro vote, the senator appointed James C. Mason, John R. Arnold, Jr., and Joseph Albright as sectional campaign organizers.

Mason, who is the former publisher of the Pulse magazine, will operate from Sen. Kefauver's headquarters in Washington. Arnold, who is president of the Friendly Fidelity Co., of Memphis, Tenn., will be connected jointly with the Tennessee area and national headquarters.

Albright is handling the Chicago area. He is the former special assistant to administrator of the Veterans Administration. Another Negro probably will be appointed to take care of the Baltimore area.

On a national level, Sen. Kefauver has chosen as his campaign manager Gael Sullivan, who acted as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1947 and early 1948.

Sullivan is an Irish Catholic who has the reputation of being a friend to labor and a sympathizer to minorities.

Sen. Kefauver's new campaign manager will no doubt help the Tennesseean fight the charges that he cannot win the support of the certain states because of his position on civil rights.

These charges persist in spite of the senator's effort to convince the public that he will stand on the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, whatever it is. He even made this assertion during his Florida primary campaign.

He has continued to say that for his part, he has generally accepted the civil rights proposal with the exception of a compulsory FEPC.

At least one northern Democrat, Sen. Paul Douglass of Illinois, has openly come out in support of Kefauver.

Negroes Fail To Turn Out For Kefauver Dinner

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Supporters of Sen. Estes Kefauver, the coonskin-cap wearing aspirant to the presidency, failed to lure Negro voters to a $25-a-plate dinner Sunday, June 22, in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman hotel here.

Joseph Albright was the lone colored face among the crowd of some 500 devoted followers of the senator who earned prominence as head of the crime investigating committee which bore his name. Albright is a member of the official Kefauver political family.

Apparently recognizing his not too strong appeal to Negroes — demonstrated recently by his overwhelming defeat in the Washington primary where colored voters supported W. Averell Harriman — Senator Kefauver made a bid for colored support in his address Sunday. — Among other things, he said:

"Under our constitution, all men and women have equal rights and opportunities, irrespective of their religious, colors, or political faiths. This is the American credo. It is no answer to say that you cannot change human nature by laws. The violation of our Bill of Rights is a wrong, just as stealing, kidnaping, or murder is a wrong.

"Civil rights must be protected. Our enlightened states must do so. If they don't, the federal government must protect the citizens' rights under the constitution. There are no two ways about this. The American way is the constitutional way."

Earlier in the evening, Gael Sullivan, chairman of the Kefauver for President committee, in opening his address made another appeal for Negro votes when he pointed out that there were only 800,000,000 white persons in the world as compared to some 2,000,000,000 colored persons.

He said "he knows that as far as Kefauver is concerned there won't be any difference because of a man's skin. Kefauver will live up to the opening lines of the Declaration of Independence which say 'we hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' ".

Kefauver greeted at the dinner convention delegates from several Midwest states and well-wishers from Indiana. The Hoosier state will name 30 delegates this week at Indianapolis.

A news service showed 245 delegates for Kefauver; however, Albright said that he thought Kefauver does not get the nomination his 300 delegates would be enough to influence the choice to carry the Democratic banner.

Harriman Calls For End to Segregation

NEW YORK — Discrimination of any kind prevents democracy from doing a full job for the free peoples of the world, Averell Harriman, candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, told Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, in a special radio broadcast delivered over station WLIB Monday night, in New York.

Mr. Harriman, who is director of the Mutual Security Agency, pointed out that, "Discrimination against minorities in this country turns the free peoples we are trying to help against us. I think," he said, "one of the important things in carrying out our leadership in a democracy is to eliminate discrimination of all kinds from our life.

"Fortunately we have been able to bring many Negroes into our staffs for work in the Point Four Program. These doctors and farmers are moving into countries on our side of the Iron Curtain and are giving the people there a real insight into the important part Negroes play in the life of our country."

Asked by White to define the role of the federal government in the battle against discrimination, Harriman replied: "The federal government must play a part where states or industry fail to carry out programs and policies which are essential for a democratic future.

"There should be an enforceable federal law which compels states to undertake the work they are responsible for," Harriman said. "You know, there is a lot of talk about states' rights. Actually, they should be talking about states' responsibilities and communities' responsibilities, for the fight against discrimination is everybody's responsibility."

Harriman termed the Point Four program one of the most enlightened ever undertaken anywhere. He said that it was a must, "regardless of the Communist menace, because it does give a helping hand to people enslaved by ignorance, hunger and disease. We must help show these people, contrary to the false promises of the Communists, that there is really a good life ahead in a free society."

In Harriman's view, the federal government should make sure that the resources of the people are developed for the public welfare. "I am naturally in favor of the maximum initiative of individuals, communities and states," he said. "But I am not afraid of the federal government using its responsibilities, authority and ability to plan for the good of the entire country."

Harriman concluded his discussion with White by calling Congressional rule 22 unwise. This rule prevents filibusters from being halted by majority rule.

With regard to it, Harriman said: "Essential legislation should not be blocked by small minorities. This not only pertains to Civil Rights, but to any question in which a small special interests group seeks to obstruct legislation that is essential for the progress of our country and the welfare of all free people at home and abroad."

Harriman Talks On Civil Rights

Makes Bid For Support

WASHINGTON

W. Averell Harriman, who is seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination, is no 'I'm for... but..." candidate.

Mr. Harriman, in a forthright address to his campaign workers at the District-Democrats - For-Harriman headquarters opening, Thursday, declared that "this is no time for equivocation on civil rights or for half-hearted support."

The Presidential aspirant told his workers that, "I entered the race to give the Democratic voters of the District the opportunity to support a candidate, who was in complete support of the Roosevelt New Deal and, who is in complete support of the Truman Fair Deal, including 100 per cent support of the President's Civil Rights program.

I was persuaded to become a candidate by those who, personally and politically, have known me for the longest period of time—the Democrats of my home state of New York.

Their persuasion on support came, as you will recall, after President Truman announced his decision not to seek re-election.

And consequently, I had no opportunity to participate in the various state primaries."

Mr. Harriman concluded his talk by stating:" The denial of equal rights anywhere has been repugnant to me.

"We know that the job will not be done by the states. We know it must be done by the Federal government."

Mr. Harriman, who is Mutual Security Administrator, is facing Senator Estes Kefauver in the local Democratic primary that will be held on June 17.

At the Harriman headquarters opening, Frank Reeves, vice chairman of the local committee supporting Harriman; Leon Thompson, former president of Federation of Civic Associations; Mrs. Todd Duncan, Shep Allen, Patricia Roberts, and Alice Dunnigan were among tthe spectators.

The Kefauver forces have enlisted the support of James Mason, a local newspaperman, and Edward Williams, a taxicab executive, to round up minority group votes for the Tennessee senator.

WALTER WHITE AND AVERILL HARRIMAN
. . . discrimination is "everybody's responsibility"

Airs Views With White

Harriman Hits States Rights

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* * *

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Senate Race by Harriman Urged in Harlem To Ease Negroes' Fears About Sparkman

J. Raymond Jones, the generally acknowledged Democratic "boss" of Harlem, declared yesterday that the nomination of Averell Harriman for the United States Senate would erase completely the fears aroused among Negroes by the nomination of Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama for Vice President.

Mr. Harriman, director for Mutual Security, who campaigned for the Presidential nomination as a 100 per cent New-Fair Deal liberal, has said he is not a candidate for the Senate nomination, but has not closed the door to being drafted.

Mr. Jones made his remarks in commenting on a telegram sent to Senator Sparkman by two other Tammany district leaders in Harlem. They had assured the Vice Presidential nominee that "we will deliver this year as we did in 1948."

The telegram was sent by Assemblyman Joseph Pinkney, leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, and Herbert L. Bruce, leader of the Twelfth Assembly District. It followed a recommendation by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. that Negroes refrain from voting the Democratic national ticket unless a more "forthright" statement on civil rights than is in the Democratic platform can be obtained from Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Presidential nominee.

Mr. Pickney and Mr. Bruce pledged their loyal support to the national ticket, asserting that the endorsement of the civil rights plank by President Truman, Senator Herbert H. Lehman and others "is good enough for us," and declaring that "Harlem will not 'sit down'."

"I hope they are right," Mr. Jones said, but added that he disagreed with their analysis of the situation in Harlem. The Tammany leader said that Representative Powell was expressing a real fear among Negroes, based not on the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, but on the possibility that Senator Sparkman, a Southerner who has fought civil rights measures, might become President.

"Mr. Harriman could erase these fears," Mr. Jones asserted, "and bring to the polls 150,000 Negroes who normally do not register and vote."

Representative Powell, who is scheduled to confer on civil rights with Governor Stevenson when the nominee comes here Aug. 27 to address the American Legion convention, was assailed yesterday by five Harlem organizations for recommending a possible voting boycott, which they termed an "irresponsible" idea.

Joining in the statement were the Association of Trade and Commerce, the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Negro Labor Committee, the New York Chapter of the American Council on Human Rights and the Consolidated Tenants League.

Harriman Gives 11-Point Program For Federal Workers

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Mutual Security Director W. Averell Harriman, candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination recently set forth an 11-point program to protect and extend the rights and benefits of government workers.

In introducing his program, Harriman declared:

"The rights and benefits of government workers are being gradually narrowed and whittled down in the name of false and impractical economics and to appease irresponsible congressional critics of loyal Government servants. Swift action is needed if sound and stable government is to be maintained.

"Anyone who has been in Government Administration as I have for the last 20 years, is very keenly aware that unwarranted attacks on government employees, coupled with efforts to curtail their pay, vacations and various security benefits are having a serious effect on the tremendous job we must do in the present world crisis."

Harriman proposed:

1. That the 26-day annual leave program providing also for accumulated leave up to 60 days be restored.

2. That the 40-hour week with time and a half pay for overtime would be established for all government employees except those who are clearly in executive positions.

3. That the Whitten rider prohibiting more than one promotion per year should be ended.

4. That federal employees be granted unemployment insurance.

5. That government employees should be given the right to bargain collectively for improvements in their working conditions not regulated by statute.

6. That civil service should be broadened to include categories of federal employees who are not now covered.

7. That retirement pay for federal employees be increased during a period of inflation for those who have already retired.

8. That the pay scales should be continuously reviewed to see that the salaries of government employees keep pace with private employment and raises in cost of living.

9. That government officials must stand by their employees when they are unfairly attacked.

10. That the loyalty program must be continually reviewed and improved to protect loyal employees without jeopardizing our national security.

11. That Home Rule for the District of Columbia must be enacted promptly and must include unlimited participation therein by Government employees.

Stevenson Wins Detroit During Cross Country Campaign Tour

ADLAI STEVENSON, swinging through the country on his historic speech-making tour, stops in Detroit, and is met by friends and supporters at the Carlton Plaza hotel. In photo A (left) the Illinois governor (center) is presented a "Win With Stevenson" cake. Around him are, Mickey Brooks, Gov. G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan; William Shueford, Edward Swan and George Catheart. In photo B

(center) Stevenson (at right) talks with Gov. Williams and Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe. More serious mood is reflected by Democratic Presidential aspirant in photo C (at right). With him are Governor Williams, Charline White, Michigan State representative; William Shueford, Atty. Hobart Taylor, Charles Diggs, Jr., Michigan State Senator, and Rollo Vest.

Open Drive For Stevenson

Sparkman Pledges Fight For Rights

WASHINGTON.

A national grass roots campaign to get out the colored vote for Stevenson and Sparkman was launched by 150 key colored leaders from 26 states who assembled here Saturday in the congressional room of the Hotel Statler at the call of Congressman William L. Dawson, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Senator John Sparkman, Democratic vice - presidential candidate, addressing the group declared that he would fight all the way for the civil rights plank and every other measure of the Democratic platform.

It is the greatest platform ever written by an political party and he helped write it, he stated.

Double Talk Charges

Sparkman charged that opposition newspapers in the South condemn him for having "Northern leanings," while GOP papers in the North condemn him for being a Southern politician.

As to his record, Sparkman pointed to various items in the farm programs, to a speech he made in support of a bill "to make it possible for worthy farm tenants to become farm owners," support of the school lunch program "without discrimination," and the fight he has waged for "good housing for all segments of our people."

Sparkman hit back at Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the talk

the New York governor made for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket over a state-wide CBS television and radio network from New York City last Thursday. Dewey labeled Sparkman a "jim-crow agent" and cited the Alabaman's votes in the Senate 23 times against civil rights measures.

Quotes Nixon's Record

Sparkman said he must have got under Dewey's "skin because he came out with this tremendous blast against me." He said he did not have "the slightest idea what the 23 measures were."

"If Governor Dewey wants to be absolutely fair, I wonder why he didn't give the record of the Republican candidate for Vice President, who doesn't come from the South, but from the great liberal State of California," Sparkman said, adding:

"Why didn't he say how he voted on the amendment to change the cloture rule in the House? Why doesn't he tell his people how he (Senator Nixon) voted against practically every measure that would raised the economic level of all the people of this country?"

Practice What We Preach

Before Sparkman arrived, Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of the board of the General Cable Company and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, spoke briefly.

Mr. Palmer, who is a member of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, said in his company "we practice what we preach." He added that he does not believe that the National Urban League and other agencies with which he has worked "have begun to accomplish what they are going to accomplish."

The leaders from the North and the South also were addressed by the Democratic National Committee Chairman, Stephen Mitchell.

Former Illinois Congressman, Arthur Mitchell, praised Sparkman as a true liberal and compared him to Supreme Court justice Hugo Black.

Warnings Voiced

Warnings were voiced by Philip Weightman and William Oliver of the CIO that colored persons would suffer if Republicans won.

Congressman Dawson, who chaired the meeting, declared:

"This gathering marks the greatest forward step ever taken by our group in politics. Colored voters will not stand idly by and see the great Democratic program started by Roosevelt and carried forward by Truman destroyed."

He stated, "The desperate attempt of the Republicans to confuse the issues by falsehoods and half truths is doomed to failure. The colored man is a mature citizen who can no longer be bought, bullied or bamboozled."

Samples of wit and wisdom heard during the speeches:

Definition of a Dixiecrat — "A dixiecrat is not a democrat. He is a republican who poses as a democrat in order to get elected to office. When he is elected he votes with the republicans."

A dixiecrat is "a person who doesn't know the Civil War is over."

Republican Senator Bricker was quoted as saying: "Dixiecrats are illigitimate republicans. They always vote with us. Lets take them in and make them legitimate."

Slogan Answered

Answering the republican slogan that democrats have been in office too long, Congressman Dawson said — "How long is too long when its so good."

On General Eisenhower's statement that he enjoys rebel yells and heard them at the battle of the Bulge:

"It sounds like he is telling a tall story. You don't fight a modern war running around yelling. Silence and concelment is a war's stragtegy.

"Who ever heard of a 5 star general getting close enough to the shooting to hear any yelling.

Needed Changes

Answering its time for a change: "It's time to clean out those who will not support the Democratic platform and the Democratic candidates."

On the dixiecrat-republican combination—"An unholy alliance in Congress. The same group which votes against labor, votes against us."

On prosperity—"We are keeping more homes and cars, we are eating better than ever before."

Claims Debunked

On Republican claims they have always been on our side:

1. Whenever did a Republican Attorney general go to the U.S. Supreme Court and urge them to protect our rights?

2. In the Hayes-Tilden case Republicans sold us down the river after the Civil War. Republicans got the presidency, but union troops were withdrawn from the southern states and we lost every senator, congressman and lieutenant governor we had elected. We never heard of Civil Rights again until we elected Roosevelt.

Voters In South

Who made it possible for 120,000 colored voters to register in Florida, 100,000 in Georgia, 100,000 in North Carolina?

Answer: The Democratic Party.

Workshop Session

A luncheon followed the morning meeting and the one-day conference was concluded with a workshop session. Among those who addressed the workshop meeting were:

Mrs. Sadie Alexander of Philadelphia; Mrs. Arenia Mallory of Mississippi; Henry Richardson, attorney, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Edith Sampson of Chicago; and Walter (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta, Ga.

The following leaders participated in the one-day conference:

ALABAMA—Arthur Shore, Birmingham.

ARKANSAS—Dr. J. M. Robinson, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA — Augustus Hawkins, Los Angeles; Andrew Hatcher, San Francisco; Byron Rumford, Berkeley

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Mary Parkman Watson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Richard Atkinson, Jeanetta Brown, John P. Davis, Alice Dunnigan, Reverend W. R. Fairley, Doctor Charles L. Franklin, Roy W. Garvin, attorney; Judge Andrew Howard, Judge Armond W. Scott, Mrs. Charlotte Hubbard, C. Q. Hickerson, Thompson Martin, Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Phil Weightman, the Rev. Smallwood Williams, George L. P. Weaver, Margaret Just Butcher, Joel Blackwell.

FLORIDA—Milton Rooks, Clearwater; Albert Bethune, Daytona-Beach; Dr. Ira Davis, Miami.

GEORGIA—Walter Aiken, Atlanta; A. T. Walden, attorney, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS — Charles P. Browning, Chicago; John H. Sengestacke, Chicago; Theodore Jones, Chicago; Robert W. Landrum, Chicago; Dr. Robert W. Ming, Chicago; Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago; Robert H. Miller, Chicago; Frank Summers, East Chicago.

INDIANA—Henry Richardson, Indianapolis; Benjamin F. Wilson, Gary; Mercer M. Mance, Indianapolis.

KANSAS — Cordell Meeks, Kansas City.

KENTUCKY—Frank Stanley, Louisville.

LOUISIANA — The Rev. Avery C. Alexander, New Orleans; the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., New Orleans.

Maryland Delegation

MARYLAND — Mrs. Willie Adams, Baltimore; Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Baltimore; Charles E. Dorsey, Baltimore; Carl Murphy, Baltimore; Loyal Randolph, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Ralph S. Johnston, Boston; Dr. Silas Taylor, Boston.

MICHIGAN — Attorney Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit; Maceo Crutcher, Detroit; Miss Lillian Hatcher, Detroit; Eugene H. Dent, Detroit.

MISSISSIPPI—Percey Green, Jackson; Dr. T. M. Howard, Mound Bayou; Arenia C. Mallory, Lexington.

MISSOURI—Frank Mitchell, St. Louis; Nathan A. Sweets, St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY—Doctor Marcus W. Carpenter, Trenton; Louis Saunders, Trenton.

NEW YORK—Afay Bennett, Utica; Bertram L. Baker, Brooklyn; Elijah Crump, New York; Hulan Jack, New York; Louis Martin, New York; J. Luther Sylvahn, Syracuse; Darwin Telesford, New York; Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, New York; Commissioner Fred C. Weaver, New York

Smith From Asheville

NORTH CAROLINA—Eugene Smith Asheville.

OHIO—Councilman Charles W. Carr Cleveland; M. C. Clark, Cleveland; Councilman Jean Capers, Cleveland; Harvey J. Johnson, Cleveland; Ed Johnson, Cleveland; Jack L. Oliver Cleveland; Councilman Theodore Berry, Cincinnati; Percy Jones, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA—Raymond P. Alexander, Philadelphia; Sadie Morsell Alexander, Philadelphia; Paul Jones, Pittsburgh; Lenerta Roberts, Philadelphia; Dr. Marshall Shepard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA—A. J. Clements, Charleston.

TEXAS—Hobart Taylor, Houston.

VIRGINIA — Oliver W. Hill, Richmond; Arthur W. Mitchell, Petersburg; Dr. Henry T. Penn, Roanoke; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Norfolk.

WEST VIRGINIA—William L. Lonesome, Charleston; Doctor I. J. K. Wells, Charleston.

Stevenson Tells South:

'I Won't Retreat On Civil Rights'

RICHMOND, Va.—Facing the issue squarely, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President, told the South that he "could not retreat" from his stand on civil rights without becoming "intellectually dishonest."

"The political abuse of the problem of discrimination in employment, the exploitation of racial aspirations on the one hand and racial prejudice on the other —all for votes—is both a dangerous thing and a revolting spectacle in our political life," he said.

MAKING HIS FIRST major campaign appearance in the South, Governor Stevenson waded right into the issue that threatens party unity from Virginia to Texas.

He firmly supported the Democratic platform plank of civil rights.

"In the broad field of minority rights," he said, "the Democratic party has stated its position in its platform, a position to which I adhere.

"I should justly earn your contempt if I talked one way in the South and another way elsewhere. Certainly no intellectually dishonest Presidential candidate could, by any alchemy of election, be converted into an honest President."

Avoiding the use of such controversial words as "compulsory" or "FEPC," Stevenson spoke only on the broad issue of "Rights."

HE URGED THE SOUTH not to listen to "voices of hatred and unreason" and to approach the admittedly difficult issue with "reason and charity" as advocated by Robert E. Lee, commanding general of the Confederate army.

The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in July recommended Federal legislation guaranteeing "the right to equal opportunity for employment, the right to security of persons (and) the right to free and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints."

To these things Stevenson announced his full support.

What Ike Likes

MORE than ever, Dwight Eisenhower should look good to the South.

As anyone conversant with his previous statements should have anticipated, he said yesterday that he is against a compulsory FEPC.

That is to say, he opposes a law installing a federal cop as the personnel chief of every interstate business in the land.

That will cost him a lot of votes in the Northeast.

This is assuredly not the most important subject Eisenhower treated with in his remarkable Abilene press conference—as he said, peace takes precedence over all—but it has particular bearing on politics in the South.

It is plain that if somehow an FEPC bill pierced the Southern wall and reached the President's desk, Eisenhower would veto it.

As a matter of fact, FEPC is not faring well at all among the leading candidates for President. Eisenhower, Stevenson, Taft and Kefauver have said they opposed a federal cop FEPC (although with a quite casual regard for his principles Kefeauver has said repeatedly that if the Democratic platform embraced FEPC, he would embrace both).

In race matters, Eisenhower is plainly an enlightened gradualist.

He rejoices in the fine progress the Negro has made. He knows, as all but dunces and neurotics know, that the Negro's status in every region is changing; that a new order is approaching. As eloquent of his personal attitudes, Eisenhower pointed out with emphasis that Columbia University, during his term as president, had conferred an unusual honor not easily given by the university in awarding the Negro, Dr. Ralph Bunche, an honorary degree.

★

EISENHOWER offered no silly or pat answer to the Korea war question such as ferrying Chiang's army to the mainland and relying upon it to finish the job. Eisenhower opposed any retreat from Korea and recognized the impossibility of wading in with the present U.N. force and heaving the Chinamen out.

Those who demand a decision of the war in Korea never go on to the question of what it would take—whether the military commitments in Europe would permit concentration of sufficient equipment and whether the American people are ready for the raising of a mighty army to fight into China and perhaps to bring Russia into the war.

The tact of Eisenhower was seen in his praise of his detractor, MacArthur. He murdered him with kindness.

★

AS THE campaign proceeds, we are going to hear a lot about the "military mind" and its authoritarian impulse. Here in Eisenhower, as any person can see by reading what he said and has been saying since 1948, we have a man whose central theme is opposition to centralization of Washington power. It is the pure opposite of what is associated with the "military mind."

★

OF THE press conference in general the chaste and neutral AP reported:

"At the end of 43 minutes of rapid-fire questions and answers, the retired general had let the nation know where he stands on an astonishingly wide range of subjects including politics, foreign affairs, labor, agriculture, civil rights, socialized medicine and many others."

The Advertiser had no anxiety over how Eisenhower would fare in the televised cockpit of this extraordinary press conference. The wise guys, without stopping to reflect that Eisenhower is a press conference veteran as much any figure in Washington, talked about his putting his foot in his mouth.

As might have been expected of the country's leading personality—a man whom a presidential boom has pursued for four years from here to Paris—Eisenhower handled himself impressively.

But what if he hadn't? Mr. Truman has been falling on his face in press conferences for seven years without permanent injury.

The timing of Eisenhower's arrival seems to have been excellent. The other candidates have nothing new to exhibit. Eisenhower appears "fine, fresh and splendid."

Only theft and fraud by the "Ohio Gang" of 1952, such as that in Texas and places closer, probably can prevent Eisenhower's nomination.

TWO HARLEM VOTES GO TO EISENHOWER

Delegates Shift From Taft Over Civil Rights—Senator Gains One From Upstate

By LEO EGAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, July 8—Two New York City delegates, who last week had declared themselves in favor of Senator Robert A. Taft, reversed their position today and said they would vote for General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. A Rochester delegate, heretofore uncommitted but counted for General Eisenhower, came out for Senator Taft.

Harold C. Burton, speaking for himself and Charles S. Hill, the other Negro delegate from the Twenty-second Congressional District in Harlem, said they were their position because "old guard Republicans who are supporting Senator Taft" are opposing a strong civil rights plank in the national platform.

The change followed a meeting with General Eisenhower and the arrival in Chicago of Thomas J. Curran, New York City Republican Chairman. Mr. Curran's appearance had the effect of quieting unrest among New York delegates and dispelling rumors that other delegates from Manhattan might follow the two Harlem delegates and Richard Neville into the Taft camp.

The net effect of the day's developments affecting New York delegates appeared to be to reduce Senator Taft's potential to eleven delegates out of the state's ninety-six. The remaining eighty-five are being claimed for General Eisenhower. The eleven potential Taft votes are the eight from Queens, Edward J. McCormick of Staten Island, Richard Neville of Manhattan and Carl S. Hallauer, the Rochester delegate who declared for the Senator today.

Claims of Taft Aides

Senator Taft's managers have been claiming seventeen from New York and intimating that their total might reach twenty and even go higher. The seventeen claimed include the eight from Queens, three from Brooklyn now committed to General Eisenhower, the two Harlem delegates, Mr. McCormick and Mr. Neville and two others from New York County, who were not identified.

Mr. Hallauer's decision occasioned little surprise. He is a vice president of Bausch & Lomb, optical goods manufacturers, and had been understood to favor Senator Taft personally but disposed to vote for General Eisenhower to preserve the unity of the New York delegation.

He informed William L. Pfeiffer, State Republican chairman, and other upstate delegates of his decision to back Senator Taft early this morning after a conference of all four Monroe County delegates. The other three told the state chairman they would back General Eisenhower.

After the meeting there were reports that Mr. Hallauer might not be able to be in Chicago when the vote on the nomination is taken. In such an event his place would be taken by Representative Kenneth B. Keating, who favors General Eisenhower.

Burton Announces Switch

Mr. Burton announced the switch of the Harlem delegates from Senator Taft to General Eisenhower at a press conference in Governor Dewey's hotel suite. Mrs. Esther H. Hunter, an alternate from Harlem, stood beside Mr. Burton and the Governor as the announcement was read. She will vote in the place of Hr. Hill, who returned to New York last night because of a death in his family.

In the statement, Mr. Burton said that he had been a Republican for forty years and that he had worked unceasingly to improve the lot of Negro citizens.

"In this election," he went on "the Republican party and the Negro have a common fight. It is the fight for victory, it is a fight, as far as the Negro is concerned, for first class citizenship. We Negroes are absolutely of the opinion that a F. E. P. C. [Fair Employment Practices Commission] is needed.

"When the New York delegation was privileged to meet with General Eisenhower in New York City, I said then that his position on F. E. P. C. was unsatisfactory to my associate delegate, Charles S. Hill, and myself. On a later day we came out supporting Senator Taft after he made the statement relative to abolishing the segregated schools in Washington, D. C.

"Since coming to Chicago, we have been working for a strong civil rights plank in the Republican platform. And, as of now, it appears that we are doomed to failure because the subcommittee and the Resolutions Committee is controlled by the old guard Republicans who are supporting Senator Taft."

Reporting on his meeting here with General Eisenhower, Mr. Burton said:

"We are deeply impressed with his sincerity and his understanding of our problems. While we fully understand that he will have to be convinced of the need for a compulsory F. E. P. C., we are of the opinion, after taking note of those who are supporting him—men like Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey and other liberal-minded men—that he will be guided in the right direction.

"We want it thoroughly understood that we are not tied perpetually to any particular candidate. We are for the candidate who offers the most to the Negroes to enable them to attain their constitutional rights."

Ike Declares He'll Fight Prejudice

Maryland Delegates Told Explanations Abroad Exaggerated

By CLIFF MACKAY

NEW YORK — General Eisenhower, whether he's elected President or not, intends to fight relentlessly racial discrimination and prejudice.

If elected President, he will appoint colored Americans to key diplomatic posts abroad.

That's what he told Maryland delegates to the Republican National Convention, who had assembled in his Columbia University residence Wednesday afternoon.

The questions about racial relations were asked by two members of the delegation, Dr. Willard W. Allen of Baltimore and Charles Cornish, member of the Cambridge, Md., City Council.

Calls It Exaggerated

Mr. Allen is a member of the Maryland-for - Eisenhower State Committee, which financed the trip of the State's delegates to meet the general.

He asked the first question.

'General, don't you think the racial situation here at home hurts America's prestige before the world?"

Mr. Eisenhower, obviously disturbed by unfavorable reaction to earlier statements about the touchy civil rights subject, seized upon the opportunity offered by Mr. Allen.

"Yes, it does," he stated, 'but I often think the situation is exaggerated."

"If I'm elected President, I intend to use my office to do all that I can to wipe out racial discrimination. In fact, I intend to fight this thing relentlessly whether I'm President or not."

20 Delegates Applaud

The statement was received with prolonged applause from the 20 delegates gathered in the Eisenhower reception room.

Mr. Cornish, the central target of a struggle between Taft and Eisenhower followers in Maryland, asked the second question.

Only Wednesday, Cornish was named by the Taft-controlled arrangements committee to serve as assistant chief doorkeeper at the Chicago convention.

Prior to that time, Gov. Theodore McKeldin, who is known to lean towards Eisenhower, had selected the Cambridge councilman to second his nomination for President.

Prepared Statement

Gov. McKeldin is a favorite son candidate on the first ballot.

Reading his prepared statement with considerable difficulty, Mr. Cornish asked:

"Mr. Eisenhower: Some of us have been much concerned with the drift of colored Republicans away from the party. We are directing our thinking to what can be done to bring them back to their old allegiance.

"We feel that colored Americans, like others, ask not for more favors from government. He asks for things to do. He wants to make a contribution to our national life.

"There are among colored Americans, men and women who have demonstrated outstanding ability. Dr. Bunche might be mentioned. If a colored peson were named to a cabinet post in a Republican administration, much might be accomplished towards winning many of my people back to their traditional party allegiance.

Ability Not To Be Ignored

"Colored Americans feel that in search for men of ability to direct our governmental activity, colored persons of ability should not be ignored.

"If a colored man is named to a cabinet post, I should like to see the Republican party do it. I should like to see the Republican party take some spectacular step that would convince 15 million colored people in this counry that through this party, they can become first class citizens."

General Eisenwhoer, apparently perplexed by the lengthy statement, replied as he had done at his first press conference in Abilene, Kans.

He assured his hearers that he would be guided only by ability, not race or color when it came to making selections for cabinet

Expect Ike To Alter FEPC, Rights Stand

Dewey Influence Credited; Clay Blamed For Bigot View

By CLIFF MACKAY

NEW YORK — Look for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to make a complete reversal of his earlier stand on FEPC and Civil rights issues.

That's what observers around his Columbia University residence overlooking beautiful Morningside Drive, predicted Wednesday.

The man who will effect the change, these observers say, is Gov. Thomas A. Dewey of New York.

Hardly had Dewey's name been mentioned before a long black limousine bearing a "New York 1" tag, pulled up before the Eisenhower residence.

Odds On Rights Talk

The man, who was twice the Republican standard - bearer stepped out, walked briskly to the opened door.

The governor had arrived to confer with the general. The odds

Among these supporters was Governor Dewey, who was the first man to propose the general as a Republican candidate last July.

Dewey is widely known as a civil rights advocate. So is Gov. Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey and Wen. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

Eisenhower by stating his opposition to FEPC had double-crossed all three of these men.

And the man, whom observers blame for Eisenhower's antiquated ideas about civil rights is former General Lucius Clay.

Holds Race In Contempt

Clay is a native of Marietta, Ga. He has never forgotten with what contempt Georgians regard colored Americans. Many believe he has planted this seed of bigotry in General Eisenhower's head.

But, say aides in the Eisenhower press headquarters, this seed will be removed. Eisenhower, they say, is essentially a fair man. He holds no real prejudices. He believes in equality. But he had been ill-advised.

Alarmed by the general's earlier statements, Governor Dewey has now gone to work, setting him right on this question. The belief is Dewey will succeed.

But it will take a whole lot of explaining to remove the doubt and suspicion planted by those initial statements.

Many will think Ike's first statements were his true feelings. Anything that comes afterward will be charged to political expediency. were that Eisenhower's quaint position on civil rights would be one of the major topics of discussion.

In his initial two press conferences, Eisenhower had flunked his first tests on this important question.

He had chilled the ardor of millions of colored voters by saying:

(1) He did not favor a Federal FEPC. He felt the matter should be left in the hands of the States.

(2) He did not favor Federal aid to education, except in a few isolated cases.

(3) He was unaware that segregated schools were more costly than mixed schools and refused to state whether or not he opposed jim-crow education systems.

Bombarded With Calls

Hardly had the news got out, before the principal supporters of General Eisenhower were bombarded with telephone calls.

Will Vote Ike, Shivers Says; Jabs at Adlai

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 2—(INS)—Texas Gov. Allan Shivers, a lifelong Democrat, tonight threw his Sunday punch at the national Democratic Party by announcing he will personally vote for Dwight Eisenhower.

Shivers, titular head of the Democratic Party in Texas, had previously announced that he would not vote for Adlai Stevenson, but he had refused to say he would bolt the ticket.

In a statewide radio address tonight, however, the governor declared he will cast his vote for the Republican nominee.

"I must and will cast my vote on Nov. 4, for the man whom I think is best equipped to do the job that must be done," he said. "I will vote for Texas-born Dwight D. Eisenhower for president of the United States."

Shivers, who has already denounced Stevenson for his stand on Tidelands oil, Civil Rights and other issues, levelled a new blast at the Democratic presidential nominee:

"I fear," said the governor, "that Stevenson will be Truman-ism with Harvard accent."

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Presidential

The President Speaks— Harry S. Truman was in a fighting mood when he addressed Howard University graduates in Washington, Friday. The Chief Executive asserted that the Federal Government's power should be used to enforce civil rights in the U. S. President Mordecai Johnson of H. U. is shown at left.—INS Soundphoto.

Truman's Rights Stand Stirring

President Reiterates His Forthright Statements; Says the U. S. Should Enforce Equality

By ERIC (RIC) ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—Here, upon the eighty-fourth Howard University commencement formalities, a crowd of 15,000 sat in hushed exuberation as President Harry Truman, the son of a Confederate soldier, delivered the most heartening Presidential address Negroes can remember since they became citizens of the Republic, eighty-seven years ago.

In repeating his stand on civil rights, this "unlettered" man from biased Missouri, kneeling at the Howard shrine, prepared his hearers for what was to follow, saying:

". . . I wasn't able to go to college at all. I had to stay at home and work my family's farm."

THOSE WORDS, intoned with the instinctive lament of the underdog, framed the words that had preceded them ". . . I wish I could say to you who are graduating today that no opportunity to use your skills and knowledge would ever be denied you. I can say this: I know what it means not to have opportunity."

It was the language of the underdog; it was a proposition which every Negro knew only too well, and one could actually feel the response of the multitude, as with grave faces they waited the remainder of his address.

"This university," said Mr. Truman, "has been a true institution of higher learning which has helped to enrich American life with the talents of a gifted people.

"For example, every soldier and every civilian who receives the life-saving gift of a transfusion from a blood bank can be grateful to this university. For it was the work of a distinguished Howard University professor, the late Dr. Charles Drew, that made possible the very first blood bank in the whole world.

* * *

"YOU WHO are graduating here today can always be proud of this university. This institution was founded in 1867 to give meaning to the principles of freedom, and to make them work.

"Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that they should be equal before the law. They should enjoy equal political rights. And they should have equal opportunities for education, employment, and decent living conditions . . .

"That is why, six years ago, I created the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Nearly five years have passed since this committee made its report to me and to the whole American people. Today, I want to talk about some of the progress that has been made in those five years."

* * *

THE PRESIDENT then called attention to some of the "doubting Thomases" of his own party especially Southerners.

"Back in 1947, a good many people advised me not to raise this whole question of civil rights. They said it would only make things worse. But you can't cure a moral problem, or a social problem, by ignoring it.

"It is no service to the country to turn away from the hard problems — to ignore injustice and human suffering. It is simply not the American way of doing things. Of course, there are always a lot of people whose motto is: 'Don't rock the boat.' They are so afraid of rocking the boat, that they stop rowing. We can never get ahead that way.

"If something is wrong, the thing to do is to dig it out, find out why it is wrong, and take sensible steps to put it right. We are all Americans together, and we can solve our hard problems together, including the problem of race relations.

* * *

"THE EXPERIENCES of the past five years demonstrate clearly that this is true. Instead of making things worse, our efforts in the field of civil rights have made things better—better in all aspects of our national life, and in all parts of our country. One of my Southern friends said the other day, 'The last five years are the best years in race relations this country has ever had.' And the record proves it."

* * *

"IN MANY lines, we have made gains for human freedom and equality of opportunity that go far beyond anything accomplished during the war. And most of these gains have been permanent. They have been written quietly, but firmly, into our basic laws and our institutions. They will never be undone.

"These things have been accomplished without dividing our people. None of the talk about the country being torn apart has come to pass. These things were done because people wanted them to be done. There has been a growing recognition that injustice must go, and that the way of equal opportunity is better for all of us.

"The civil rights report and the civil rights program give voice and expression to this great change of sentiment. They are the necessary instruments of progress. They are the trumpet blast outside the walls of Jericho—the crumbling walls of prejudice.

* * *

"AND THEIR work is not yet done. We still have a long way to go." The President measured progress in terms of achievements made by the states, themselves, in recent years.

He said the eleven poll tax states of 1930, are now reduced to five.

He cited the order abolishing segregated units in the Pacific forces, and said a similar order has been implemented in Europe, at the direction of the Secretary of the Army.

He recounted the progress of FEP refinements in the Federal service, then chided General Eisenhower for repeatedly recommending segreated army units, saying: ". . . Some of our greatest generals have said that our forces had to have segregated units. But our experience has proven this nonsense."

* * *

CLOSING, THE President said: "Today, as we reach a fuller understanding of the brotherhood of man, we are laying aside these old prejudices. We are working with the new nations of Asia and Africa as equals . . . better than any country in the world, the United States can reach out, through our diversity of races and origins, and deal as man-to-man with the different peoples of the globe.

"There are those who have said this is America's century, but we want it to be more than that. We want it to be humanity's century.

"If all the people of the world, including the people of the Soviet Union, could know and appreciate this fact, lasting peace and universal justice would not be merely a dream. They would be a reality.

"With courage, with vision, and with God's help, we will yet make these ideals a reality around the world."

A New Emancipation; Mr. Truman At His Best

(An Editorial)

President Truman's address at Howard University's commencement exercises last Friday (reprinted in full in this newspaper) was the nicest present any graduate could receive.

. . .

Delivered on the eve of Flag Day, no finer gift could be made to the nation and to the world.

The President chose the Howard commencement as a forum to speak to and for all disadvantaged peoples everywhere.

Both what he said and how he said it are significant:

His analysis of the total civil rights picture at home;

His clear statement as to how false ideas of white supremacy are behind much of the trouble in the world.

His story of how he has battled successfully during his term of office for our right to vote, to get jobs without discrimination, to get an education in any State university, to be rid of slums, to be free from segregation in the Army, Navy and the Air Force and public housing projects;

His dramatic recital of how the Supreme Court put an end to restrictive convenants so that we can live anywhere we can buy property;

His calm declaration that the Department of Justice and the Federal courts have been employed to protect citizens and their property from violence from lynchers and the Ku Klux Klan;

All of this was said aloud for the graduates and the world to hear.

And he pointed out that these notable advances have been made:

. . .

Because talent and genius know no boundaries of race;

Because our country and its prosperity depend upon the fundamental principle of equality of all men;

Because we cannot cure social and moral ills by ignoring them;

Because we cannot wait on education of the stupid or rely solely on voluntary action of men of good will, or leave these matters to the states alone.

And so, the President said, our Federal government must live up to the ideals professed by the Declaration of Independence and the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution.

His conclusion: The full force and power of the Federal government must stand behind the protecttion of rights guaranteed by our Federal Constitution.

Heart warming was his ridicule of the prophets of doom who say equal citizenship will weaken our government.

He answered those who say don't aggravate the race problem go slow, don't rock the boat of interracial relations, or it will make things worse by dividing the people

None of this has happened, said the President.

The people are more unified The country is stronger. The public conscience has been aroused. We have moved ahead faster than ever before at home and abroad.

Then Mr. Truman made a prophetic announcement.

Most of our civil rights gains are permanent. They have been written quietly, but firmly into our basic laws and institutions. They will never be undone.

To this, he added this pledge:

"Only two of the recommendations in my civil rights program have been adopted by Congress. I shall continue in office and out to urge the Congress to adopt the remainder."

No President since Lincoln has delivered a race relations address of this magnitude.

Here are no generalization, no play with words, no half-baked schemes to win votes.

Lincoln freed men's bodies. A new emancipation is needed to free the consciences and minds of both races.

"I now proclaim it," Mr. Truman says. "It is my civil rights program."

For the effect on his audience, you needed only to look at the expression on their faces as he delivered his historic address.

Applause was generous, but not riotous. Feelings too deep for that had been stirred.

. . .

Faces of young people glowed with pride. Tears welled in the eyes of the older alumni.

Look at the picture of the President as he left the university walking through a lane of bright-eyed graduates, who longed to shake his hand and hail him as a magnificent champion of the little people.

Harriman Wins Some Delegates

Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver met in a primary contest in the District of Columbia Tuesday, and Mr. Harriman won handsomely. His majority over Kefauver was large—about four to one. But the total vote cast was small in relation to the number of residents. Perhaps so few voted because they ordinarily don't vote for anything —not for city officials, members of Congress or presidents.

But there is another factor in Harriman's majority. The Harriman strategists picked one issue to stress all during the campaign: segregation. Harriman has committed himself fully to the civil rights line of Truman, while Kefauver has said he would support the Democratic platform no matter what planks it contains. but would rather not see one demanding a compulsory FEPC.

Washington has a very large Negro [illegible] lation. It is reasonable to think it w[illegible] down the line for Harriman, that a high percentage of qualified Negroes voted. Complete unofficial returns yesterday showed 14,075 votes for Harriman, 3,377 for Kefauver.

This primary is the first in which Harriman took part. That he won it so overwhelmingly seems to be the result of special circumstances rather than any great hankering throughout the country for his candidacy.

Mr. Harriman brings to the convention almost a hundred pledged delegates and, presumably, some administration strength. Will that help him materially in Chicago next month? We continue doubtful.

Taft and Ike Have Same Basic Ideas On Civil Rights

Courier
P. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb 6-21-52

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

WASHINGTON—When General Dwight D. Eisenhower told a press conference in Abilene, Kan., that "he believed firmly in equality and fairness among all types of citizens and will never cease to fight for that," but added: "I do believe we can do more by leadership and by getting states to do it (enact FEPC laws) than by making it a compulsory thing," many Negroes were quick to interpret the General's statement as being opposed to the proposal which is a red hot issue in the presidential campaign.

They overlooked Senator Robert A. Taft's recent proposal for a voluntary FEPC without punitive powers of any kind.

That law, if passed, would make it optional with the several states to enact by law or regulate by policy, fair practices in employment.

The difference in the two positions is that Eisenhower's shift to the states is direct, and Taft's is implied.

The race down the final laps of the Republican convention speedway finds Taft and Eisenhower running neck and neck.

* * *

CLAIMS THAT Taft already has 600 of the 614 required delegates are not borne out by tabulators in either camp.

Now that Eisenhower is home and in civvies, Taft followers are getting restless.

They are surprised at the first maneuver staged by Eisenhower that invited and welcomed all delegates, regardless of how they are pledged, to visit and talk with him in New York.

With his frankness on many domestic subjects, he was not believed to be familiar with, and his superior knowledge of the war situation—active and impending — Taft lieutenants are fearful that Ike will convert much of the opposition to his side.

They admit that their man, the Senator from Ohio, has now run out of demolishing ammunition.

The number one target. President Truman, has withdrawn from the battle, and Ike has returned home in unexpected fighting form.

In the few remaining weeks, supporters close to Taft confess that they believe he will lose unless he wins the nomination on the first ballot.

* * *

THEY POINT to the 1948 convention when Governor Thomas E. Dewey received 434 votes in the first tally and Taft got 224.

On second balloting, Dewey picked up 81 but Taft could only add fifty.

The count then stood, Dewey 515, Taft 274, and the total required for nomination was 548.

Senator Taft's best efforts advanced him to the halfway mark, but Dewey reached the place where only thirty-three votes were needed.

These could be obtained from Governor Earl Warren, 57, or Senator Vandenberg, 62.

Seriously concerned about the lull in Taft's activity and Eisenhower entering the contest fresh and vigorous, these supporters fear the worst, a repetition of 1948.

Another puzzling factor is the 203 uncommitted delegates.

Taft men concede this whole block of votes to Eisenhower.

The "spellbinders" and "platform con men" are yet to be heard from. This group is composed of Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress.

* * *

EISENHOWER HAS eleven Senators and twenty-four Representatives in his camp.

Taft has thirteen Senators and twenty-two Representatives who have declared for his candidacy.

With the count even at thirty-five each, it is assumed that aggressive organizing performance and effectiveness as speakers are even.

But no agreement is to be had on this assumption.

Civil rights, however, will be the party test for Negro support.

And it is the one issue that both parties want to soft peddle, conceding, however, that the Negro vote can be decisive in a close election.

When the Congressional Quarterly made a recent voting survey on important issues, Eisenhower had made no statement on FEPC.

But here is the score of Taft and Ike followers:

Taft voted against an attempt to kill a Presidentially appointed Fair Employment Practices Committee in 1944.

* * *

IN 1950, he voted to limit debate on the motion to take up a fair employment practices bill.

FEPC came close to a vote in the House in 1950. As originally submitted, the measure had enforcement "teeth." After a long and bitter debate, a voluntary bill was substituted for the original compulsory plan, and the voluntary measure was passed.

The vote was 240-177, with Republicans favoring it, 124-42.

On final passage, all "Ikemen" and all but three "Taftmen" in the House voted in favor of the voluntary measure.

Representatives Arends, Brehm and Clevenger, all "Taftmen," opposed it.

On final passage, there were two camps in opposition to the bill—those who opposed any type of FEPC and those who felt that the House measure was not an adequate bill.

The closest the Senate came to a vote on FEPC was in 1950, when an unsuccessful effort was made by then Majority Floor Leader Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) to bring up the measure for debate. Two votes were taken on the question of limiting debate to take up an FEPC measure.

On the second attempt, the effort failed by a vote of 55-33, when it did not receive the sixty-four votes the rules required to invoke cloture. (debate).

Republicans voted for cloture, 33-6.

All "Ikemen" and "Taftmen" voted with Taft to limit debate on bringing up the FEPC measure, with the exception of Senator Young, a "Taftman." He opposed cloture.

These votes were taken in 1950 when a number of the present Taft and Ike supporters were not in Congress.

* * *

AS EISENHOWER warms up to the campaign issues that he is compelled to face, he can be expected to make himself clear on foreign policy, power projects, farm parity, health and nearly all other questions Senator Taft fired at him while the General was commanding NATO in Europe.

The one problem most likely to cause bitterness and widen breaches in the Republican party is the contested delegations in Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas.

The Lone Star State deal is considered so raw that even if not settled until it reaches the convention floor, the bickering it stirred up could extend into the November elections.

But on the civil rights question, Taft and Eisenhower have the same basic ideas but have expressed them in different language.

Neither of them wants the embarassment and responsibility of attempting to have it passed in Congress, or the headaches of administering it (if miraculously passed) as occupants of the White House.

Bob Taft, The Killer

Killer Robert A. Taft has used his power and influence as chairman of the Senate's Republican policy committee to stubbonly block civil rights legislation.

This is especially true of measures designed to create a compulsory fair employment practices commission.

Killer Taft was godfather of the cynical Republican-sponsored plan under which Southern filibusters against civil rights continue unchecked.

Killer Taft, though pretending he favored them, helped drastically cut Federal appropriations for veterans' housing and slum clearance projects. P. 4

Killer Taft delivered the stab in the back that killed legislation appropriating Federal aid for elementary schools in the poorer States.

Killer Taft has been touring the South promising, if elected, to put two Southerners in his Cabinet. The word among politicians is that he has his eye on two Dixiecrats, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

Killer Taft had the effrontery to tell colored voters in North Carolina and Virginia that he favored jim-crow schools in the South. He added that he thought no Federal agency, meaning the Supreme Court, had the right to interfere with them.

Killer Taft is now the nation's No. 1 champion of state's rights. State's rights in simple language means the right of Southern States to wrong colored people.

Killer Taft's latest move was to knife efforts to effect statehood for Alaska. He gave several mealy-mouthed excuses, but the record still shows that it was his vote that killed the bill. The real reason, which was not stated, was his fear that the two new Alaskan senators would provide two more votes favoring civil rights.

Killer Taft is currently at the height of a drive to collect delegates favoring his nomination as the Republican candidate for President. Jan. 31-52

If Killer Taft succeeds, it will be the worst disaster that could befall the great Republican party.

Whither Goes Taft?

We have just received a list of the distinguished persons who comprise the "Citizens for Taft" Committee, headed by Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.

Just for the record, we are publishing the names of some of these committeemen:

Archie A. Alexander, Washington, engineer, trustee, Howard University and Tuskegee Institute.

Emmett S. Cunningham, Detroit, president, National Council of Colored Democrats.

Judge William C. Hueston, Washington, grand secretary, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World.

Robert H. Johnson, Philadelphia, grand exalted ruler, Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World.

Jesse Owens, Chicago, hotel manager, 1936 Olympic track star.

George S. Schuyler, New York, editor Pittsburgh Courier.

The Rt. Rev. A. P. Shaw, Baltimore, bishop, Methodist Church.

Claude (Buddy) Young, Chicago, fullback Dallas (Texas) Rangers professional football team.

These gentlemen were undoubtedly selected because it is believed they have a certain amount of prestige and therefore can influence a sizeable following.

If this be true, let us see where they are going when they advise their followers to fall in line behind the Republican hopeful, Robert A. Taft.

Mr. Taft is for a mild, wrist-slapping FEPC without enforcement powers. This means that Mr. Taft is for no FEPC.

Mr. Taft knifed federal aid to education. This measure was designed to raise the standard of public schools throughout the nation including the South where aid is needed most.

Mr. Taft is a strong supporter of states rights. This means that Mr. Taft favors segregation and all of the other wrongs certain states arrogate to themselves in defiance of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Taft is for the perpetuation of jim crow schools in the South. He advised North Carolinians and Virginians that no Federal agency had a right to interfere.

By Federal agency, he meant the United States Supreme Court.

In short, Mr. Taft is against everything which is of vital concern to our people.

We have no choice but to believe that those who publicly crawl up on his status-quo bandwagon are against the same things.

All of their followers should take note.

Taft Or Eisenhower

The failure of Congress to enact a civil rights program can be laid largely to the door of one man, Senator Robert A. Taft.

At any time in the past three years, he could have redeemed the Republican platform pledge to give us a Federal FEPC with teeth.

Instead of helping the northern Democrats to pass such a law, Taft joined the Dixiecrats to prevent its passage.

Suave, smart, like his father whom Teddy Roosevelt denounced after the elder Taft became President, Young Taft's appearances are deceiving.

He talks as though he is going your way and all the time he isn't.

He is the most reactionary and dangerous Republican candidate for the Presidency in years.

It would appear that the only Republican who has a chance to beat him is General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The general has been in the Army 41 years and out of the country so long that his ignorance on the simplest matters concerning his party and colored voters is abysmal.

When he writes his speeches, he's against a Federal FEPC. That matter, he says, should be left to the states.

When he talks off the cuff, he's for an FEPC for Federal employes and for government contractors, but he joins the Dixiecrat chorus to chant, "The time ain't ripe yet—be patient, suffer on, your rights under the Constitution must come through good will, not by law."

Off or on the cuff General Eisenhower is a sad Republican.

A few years ago, he was for jim crow in the Army. Today he is against it.

To be sure, President Truman mixed the armed forces over Ike's objections.

But the general has changed his views and he's accustomed to taking orders.

His advisors now include Governors Dewey of New York, Driscoll of New Jersey and Senator Lodge of Massachussetts. All these men are from States which have already enacted FEPC laws.

An Eisenhower, who listens to Governor Dewey, Driscoll and Lodge is still worth a dozen Tafts, an avowed enemy of minority freedoms.

So colored delegates to the Republican National Convention have no real choice.

As between Eisenhower and Taft, both ultra conservatives, they most vote for Eisenhower.

And if Ike makes no better showing in the next few weeks, the Grand Old Party's only hope lies in dark horses like Dewey, Driscoll, Stassen, Warren or Duff, or that the Democrats will nominate a Russell, a Kerr, or a Kefauver.

34a(1) 1952

Presidential

Senator Richard B. Russell

Senator Russell A Candidate

(From The Savannah Tribune)

The entrance of Senator Russell in the race for the Democratic nomination at the coming Democratic convention at Chicago has not only created an interesting situation for the Democrats, but it has set Negroes to thinking. The administrations of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman has been with insincerity because he has not followed through on his orders as regards segregation in the Army and discrimination in work under government contract, it is still true that the Democratic party under his leadership retains the FEPC and civil rights as important planks in its platform; that it is continuing an effort to outlaw the filibuster; that it holds out more hope for the Negro's future than any of its splinter parties, or the Republican party. Certainly Mr. Russell's candidacy has no appeal for Negro voters. His supporters never had it in their minds that it would have. As a matter of fact they put him forward in order to make sure that legislation aimed to secure a fuller enjoyment of American citizenship for Negroes, would continue to have rough going in the Congress that Mr. Truman or a man of his choosing fails to get the Democratic nomination or if nominated fail to get elected. Not a little of Mr. Russell's power and prestige in Congress is ascribable to his unrelenting opposition to civil rights legislation and to his marshalling of the foes of the sloture rule in the Senate. His experience of 30 years as a legislator was without benefit of the vote of Negroes of Georgia. They had no vote during most of these years. Naturally, Negro voters in Georgia, and elsewhere for that matter will watch the progress and outcome of his candidacy with unusual concern.

Southern Negroes Asked To Rally Behind Russell And Combat Yank Forces

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 19 (AP)—Southern Negroes today were urged by a Negro newspaperman to rally behind the presidential candidacy of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) and help protect the South against outside forces of "exploitation and name-calling."

Leon L. Lewis of the Record Dispatch, Negro newspaper here, said members of his race "have progressed under southern mayors and governors and we have found few instances of regretable support to these candidates.

"Why can't we experience the same consideration and progress under a president from the section of our heritage?"

The Negro newspaperman said if Dick Russell is qualified to fairly represent us in the United States Senate, he can represent us in the White House...

"With Dick Russell in the White House, we, along with others, could make approaches to problems which we face with a man who knows and understands these problems and who would be duty-bound to give them active consideration, instead of lip consideration.

"He would be obligated to pull the South out of the backlong of national consideration, and place it on par with other sections of the nation economically; and our interests could not be overlooked in any such program because we are a part of the South."

Lewis said it is time for the southern Negro to "stop being used as a tool for opportunists from other sections of the nation" and to start thinking in terms of full citizenship responsibility "by ridding himself of his parasite attitude.

Russell Reaffirms Stand On Segregation, Civil Rights

Daily Worker June 3-18-52

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(SNS)— Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, practically admitted that the principal difference between himself and President Truman was the Civil Rights question. Appearing on the NBC television program, Sunday, "Meet the Press," he expressed doubt that the federal taxes could be cut at present but stated his belief that the federal budget could be reduced. He also stated he had supported most of the Truman program. However he has led the Southern bloc which has successfully prevented passage of the Civil Rights program, strongly and consistently advocated by President Truman and called for in the Democratic platform.

A considerable portion of the 30-minute telecast was given to searching inquiries to Senator Russell regarding his strong opposition of Civil Rights for the Negro.

GRAVE ON SEGREGATION

The Senator was grave when asked by one of the interviewers if he were aware that there were drug stores in the nation's capitol where a Negro could not buy an ice cream soda. He replied that he did not know about all the laws of Washington and added that he was "American enough to believe that if a drugstore owner wanted to serve only redheaded people with brown eyes, he can do it." However, he said he had supported some programs that aided Negroes as well as other citizens.

Candidate Russell had previously stated that he supported the foreign aid program. Under further questioning, he was asked if he were aware that the Russians were making propoganda use of discrimination against Negroes in America? His reply was that it would be the "height of folly" to try to legislate against the "Russian lies." Asked what he would do to solve the race problem in the event he were elected president, the Georgia Senator said he did not think there was any race problem.

One of the interviewers also asked why were some of his supporters so strongly opposed to Senator Kefauver. Senator Russells reply was that his candidacy was not to "stop Kefauver" any more than Kefauver's was to stop him.

EVASIVE ON BOLT

The senator evaded answering a qupestion as to whether he would bolt the Democratic party if President Truman was the nominee. He replied that he did not think the president would run.

Senator Kefauver has stated that he is opposed to a compulsory FEPC but would support it if it is part of the party platform.

Leaders of the Democratic party in Georgia who are strong supporters of Senator Russell have publicly stated that, in the event President Truman or any other candidate favoring Civil Rights is the Democratic nominee, the state's electoral vote will be withheld from such a candidate with the hope that the presidential election will be thrown into the House of Representatives.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

By WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor Atlanta Daily World

Russell and the Negro Problem

There are some people still in our country, who would resort to almost anything to avoid giving the Negro citizen those things which he is entitled to under the United States Constitution. Senator Russell of Georgia, candidate for the presidential nomination is of no exception in this case.

The above accusation is based on the manner and methods used by the Senator in expressing himself on foreign and domestic policies.

On some issues, according to Russell, he is inclined to go along with the President's policies on both foreign and domestic. But of course when it comes to civil rights and FEPC, the Senator from Georgia takes a back seat. He has openly stated that much of the civil rights legislation as advocated by President Truman should be referred to as "civil wrongs."

This comes as no surprise to the millions of Negro voters throughout the country. We are well acquainted with the stand Russell has taken in Congress all along. Aside from taking the lead in filibuster tactics, he has stood to block all of the civil rights legislation that the President has brought forth. Space would not allow me to analyze the many issues he has blocked, especially those favoring minority groups in this country. This is of course, with emphasis being on the Negro.

His TV interview on Sunday certainly brought the Senator out in the open on what he would do if elected Chief Executive of this country. We get the impression from where we sit, that little if anything from his program would benefit the Negro or any minority group.

It is difficult to see how any person, calling himself a real American, can uphold many of the evils still existing in our country, when these evils affect upwards of more than ten per cent of the total American population. This seemed to have been the case with Senator Russell Sunday during the TV interview.

When questioned on civil rights involving the Negro in America Russell answered in part, that in America there is no Negro problem and that as far as he is concerned, Negroes are getting along fine in this country, almost totally without incident.

Even though the Russians are using the question to sell the rest of the world on what democracy really means, he seemed to sense no danger in this action.

There are problems in America and they are problems which confront the Negro. These problems will continue to exist as long as politicians and people in the same position as Senator Russell fail to view the prospective in the light that it should be viewed.

We are still confronted with inadequate educational facilities, not only in the South but throughout this nation. This is not because we are not capable as human beings to shoulder responsibility, but merely because of pigmentation of the skin and hair texture.

Right in Senator Russell's own state, Negroes are not allowed in the State university and yet they pay taxes to help maintain the institution. Facilities for Negro education are shameful to observe, not only in the state of Georgia, but in most Southern states today, and very little is being done by top leaders to better the facilities. Without the decisions of the courts some states would have never made a move to better these conditions.

Lynching, police brutality and bad housing still plague the Negro throughout this area. Health facilities are at such a low level that it is shameful to look at the list of relief rolls, tax-supported hospitals and clinics where we run to keep ourselves in fair health.

Even though Negroes cook much of the food that is eaten by whites in the South, many of them fail to consider the necessity for good health standards in Negro communities. Many of these people are still short-sighted like the Senator who is a candidate for presidential nomination.

In the South today, there is still only a handful of Negro doctors to care for a large segment of our population. In many cities and areas in the South white doctors fail to serve Negroes, consequently many of them are left at the mercy of patent medicines, home remedies and out-moded methods of patent care. Yet still in the South state universities are fighting to the limit to av admission of Negro medical students who want to become ph cians and be of use to their people and their country.

In the eyes of the Negro these are problems and the acute problems to us in America. They are problems to an who has the vision to see and the ability to reason clearly. problems are not only obvious throughout this country, th become universal.

In brief, this is no time to play politics with the rights and privileges of individuals. We are looking for a president who has the interest of all the people. We are not going to back those who would hold office for personal, sectional or political interests. Those who say there is no problem confronting the Negro are in no position to take the leadership in this country.

Georgia Colored Leaders Not Supporting Russell

ATLANTA (NNPA) — The announcement of Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, met with no support from colored leaders here without regard to their politics.

John Wesley Dobbs, the grand master of Prince Hall Masons, who is an active Republican, viewed Russell's announcement with disfavor. Mr. Dobbs said:

"Senator Russell's candidacy is not good for my people. He does not believe in giving Negroes an equal opportunity. He represents another revolt of the South comparable to what happened in 1860."

AUSTIN T. WALDEN, an attorney, stalwart Democrat, and co-chairman of the Atlanta Voters' League, declared:

"While I differ radically with Senator Russell on his attitudes towards the question of civil rights legislation, candor compels the admission that Senator Russell is a very able man, capable of performing the duties of the Presidency."

E. E. Moore, an attorney and president of the Westside Voters League, said:

"I am of the opinion that Senator Russell would not make a good President because I feel certain that his views and thinking would be limited to sectionalism and geographical ideas."

"Therefore, he could not possibly give consideration to the great domestic, national and international problems that he would of necessity be called upon to consider," Mr. Moore added.

* * *

DR. ROBERT Brisbane, chairman of the department of political science at Morehouse College, declared:

"I don't think that it (Russell's bid for the nomination) is going to amount to very much in the national picture.

"I think that it's possibly a bid to send the national election into the House of Representatives.

"The most I think Russell can do is draw sufficient votes from the Southern States to use for political bargaining."

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THE ATLANTA Daily World, commenting editorially, said:

"Senator Russell's candidacy at best can result in splitting his party into two parts — North and South. His entry in the campaign for the Presidency presents a situation on a national scale very similar to that which existed in 1860 when the issue of slavery split the Democratic party and resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Then it was slavery, now it is civil rights with the Negro in the background.

"The Russell entry, however, makes one thing certain: In the event a majority of the Georgia voters vote the Democratic ticket in November, the Senator or his hand-picked man will receive the State's electoral vote. This situation poses a real dilemma for the Negro voters who certainly don't desire to give a vote of endorsement to an anti-civil rights candidate, as most certainly is Senator Russell.

"In the light of Senator Russell's record which has been negative as far as the Negro is concerned, we want no part of the plan to try to elect him President and we will not support it."

Says Question Of 'Rights' Not South's Alone

By CLAYTON KNOWLES
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, March 16. U. S. Senator Russell of Georgia, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, declared Sunday that "he cannot hold out any hope for a reduction in taxes next year or the year following."

He asserted, however, that "a tough, two-fisted chief executive who gets his cabinet together and knocks heads together can reduce the budget materially." He said he had done this as Georgia governor and could do it in the White House.

100-CENT DOLLAR

Taxes cannot be cut in the near future, he said, because of the extent of the defense mobilization program. He added he thought the taxpayers would be happy if they were convinced they were getting 100 cents of value for each dollar of taxes.

Senator Russell expressed these views as he placed preservation of the American economy among the four main issues in the coming election. The other issues as he saw them were: "Avoiding a calamitious third world war . . . honesty in government . . . and protecting the rights of states."

4 MAIN ISSUES

The American economy must not be impaired, he said, because it is "the basis of our strength and the foundation of our American way of life."

The issue of States' Rights, Russell declared, "is not just a Southern question" but one of national interest for those who wish to guard against a concentration of power in the hands of a central government.

In presenting what might be considered a personal platform on the National Broadcasting Company's telecast, "Meet the Press," the senator, under a steady fire of questions, made these other points:

OTHER POINTS

That he would be happy to have the support of James E. Farley but had not personally asked Farley to be his campaign manager nor, to the best of his knowledge, had anyone else asked Farley to act in that capacity.

That he thought General Eisenhower, a Republican candidate for the presidency, opposed compulsory fair employment practices (FEPC) legislation because " . . . Well, he hasn't announced for it."

That President Truman appeared to be looking for an "heir apparent" and, seemingly, had been disappointed in his quest a couple of times.

At New York, Farley, Democratic national chairman from 1932 to 1940, said:

"I have not been offered the job. If I were asked, I would refuse because I feel I have served my time as a campaign manager. This is without disrespect for Senator Russell, for whom I have great admiration."

WELCOME SUPPORT

Senator Russell said he would be "happy to have the support of any good Democrat" when one of the reporters on the program asked him directly about a report that Farley would be his campaign manager. It was under further questioning that Russell said he had had no personal conversations with Farley on the subject and that he did not know that any of his supporters had.

Impressively calm and genial, Russell became somewhat grim as he was questioned, at times hostilely, on his opposition to President Truman's Civil Rights program. In some heat, when asked specifically about segregation at food counters in Washington drug stores, he said he was "American enough to believe that, if a drug-store owner wants to serve only red-headed people with brown eyes, he can do it."

"HEIGHT OF FOLLY"

Asked about the propaganda Russians were making of the race issue in the United States, he declared it would be the "height of folly" to seek to legislate to counteract "the tissue of Rusian lies." He said that he personally had helped steer much legislation of value to the Negro people through the Congress.

Senator Rusell was intervie by Gladstone Williams, Was ton correspondent of The Constitution; Lawrence Spivak of Mercury Publications; Robert Riggs of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and May Craig of the Portland Press-Herald. Martha Rountree was moderator.

In other political camps there were these developments:

1. Senator Kerr of Oklahoma, a Democratic presidential hopeful, declared Democrats in government are exposing their own mistakes and doing something about them, whereas the Republicans are merely criticizing the mistakes and offering no solution.

"CYNICAL ATTITUDE"

This observation came after Representative Herter (Rep., Mass.) who is supporting General Eisenhower, condemned the administration's "cynical attitude" toward "honesty" in government. They appeared on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television show, "Where Do You Stand."

2. Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, another Democratic presidential candidate, declared he could heal the North-South split in the Democratic Party if elected President. In a radio interview with the Gan- News Service, he said he ght he might be "acceptable th groups."

RUSSELL WISELY
DECLARES HIS STAND
ON CIVIL RIGHTS

FEPC and "civil rights" have been the most controversial issues in Senator Russell's campaign for the presidency. Recently U.S. News and World Report interviewed Russell.

Questions pertaining to FEPC were asked.

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Senator Russell A Candidate

(From The Savannah Tribune)

The entrance of Senator Russell in the race for the Democratic nomination at the coming Democratic convention at Chicago has not only created an interesting situation for the Democrats, but it has set Negroes to thinking. The administrations of Mr. Roosevelt and of Mr. Truman have done a great deal to win the loyalty of Negro voters. Despite the fact that Mr. Truman has been charged with insincerity because he has not followed through on his orders as regards segregation in the Army and discrimination in work under government contract, it is still true that the Democratic party under his leadership retains the FEPC and civil rights as important planks in its platform, that it is continuing an effort to outlaw the filibuster; that it holds out more hope for the Negro's future than any of its splinter parties, or the Republican party. Certainly Mr. Russell's candidacy has no appeal for Negro voters. His supporters never had it in their minds that it would have. As a matter of fact they put him forward in order to make sure that legislation aimed to secure a fuller enjoyment of American citizenship for Negroes, would continue to have rough going in the Congress; that Mr. Truman or a man of his choosing fails to get the Democratic nomination, or if nominated fail to get elected. Not a little of Mr. Russel's power and prestige in Congress is ascribable to his unrelenting opposition to civil rights legislation and to his marshaling of the foes of the cloture rule in the Senate. His long experience of 30 years as a legislator was without benefit of the vote of Negroes in Georgia. They had no vote during most of these years. Naturally, Negro voters in Georgia, and elsewhere for that matter, will watch the progress and outcome of his candidacy with unsual concern.

Georgia's Russell Okays 'Equality' (Southern Style)

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES JR.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Stars and bars—proud flag of the Confederacy—waved majestically atop Atlanta's main five points flagpole Saturday, hours after Senator Richard Russell had flung the gauntlet intended to carry a solid South into the White House.

And, for the first time in modern history, the lure of the Presidency and the nation's political diadem had caused an office-holding Southerner to declare he believed in "equality before the law" and "equal opportunities for all."

Furthermore, the glittering attraction of the chief executive's post and the powerful opposition of Northern and Eastern minority votes caused this, the South's favorite son, to mention and defend in the next breath the word "rights" which had caused the Democrats all the trouble they now experience.

But, such were the words and promises of Georgia's Richard Russell, whose candidacy-launching drew four Governors and hundreds of politicians to Atlanta's Biltmore Hotel.

THEN, AS IF to appease Georgia's Governor Talmadge, South Carolina's James Byrnes, Florida's Fuller Warren, and Mississippi's Hugh White, Russell promptly offered to defend state's rights. Said the South's long-time leader of the opposition to civil rights in the Senate:

"As a Jeffersonian Democrat, I believe in equality before the law for every American citizen without regard to race or creed. I believe in equal opportunities to every American under our Constitution. I will protect and defend the Constitutional Rights of every American citizens."

"I shall oppose with equal vigor any Federal infringements on the rights of the states. I shall fight to the last ditch any proposal of any plan, regardless of how well intentioned, which would lead our country down the road to socialism."

Apparently realizing the tradition against Southern Presidents since the Civil War, Senator Russell made a special appeal to "Jeffersonian Democrats" to support him "without regard to the geography of his birth."

* * *

THE SOUTHERN NAACP position that no Democratic Presidential candidate is acceptable at this time, brought a statement by Russell that the organization seems to be "Rather Selective." He told a reporter: "I don't know what a candidate would have to swallow to be acceptable to them, but some candidates may try to swallow it."

Although no Negroes attended the party dinner, under Southern custom, sources, usually considered "reliable," said they knew of several contributions by persons of color to the $50-a-plate affair, which was widely covered by radio, television and newspapers.

None could be found to admit such contributions, although a week earlier, Southern Negro Democrats declared they would not leave the party and appealed for tolerance of liberal Southern candidates.

The new political pressures were causing strange twists.